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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATIO[N]

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, AUGU[ST] 5

The Pioneer and Democrat.

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By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

J. M. BERRY, E. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY.

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AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

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To Merchants, Ship-Owners,

and Ship-Masters in all parts of the World.

The undersigned takes this mode of acquainting all persons who are interested in mercantile operations, that the new TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, which was divided from Oregon Territory, by act of Congress in 1853, is now becoming a place of note, and will, in a few years, be one of the most important possessions of the United States, on the Pacific, for the following reasons:

Look at the coast chart, from the southernmost boundary, where the United States joins Mexico, to the northernmost boundary, where it joins the British Possessions. You will see it extends from about the latitude 32 to latitude 49 north, having a coast front of about 1000 miles—and there is no Port or Harbor from San Francisco to the northern boundary, (except several open bays and bar harbors, and the Columbia river), a distance of about eight hundred miles. It must therefore be evident to every thinking man of the world, that the time is not far distant when a rail road will be built across the continent of America; and to look at the geographical and NATIONAL point of view, it must be plainly seen, that if the main road does not terminate at Puget Sound, *a branch will*.—Then again: Look at the beautiful navigation, the entrance to which is between Cape Classet and Vancouver's Island, then runs up the Straits of San Juan de Fuca eighty miles, and the average width of about fifteen miles, the centre of which is the boundary line between Great Britain and the United States. The boundary then runs around the eastern point of Vancouver's Island, and up the Canal de Aro to the parallel of 49 north latitude, leaving on the right hand, or southern and eastern side, the whole of Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, and a number of Islands belonging to Washington Territory. From the entrance of said Straits of De Fuca to the entrance of Admiralty Inlet, is about ninety miles; and from there to the head of Puget Sound, is about 120 miles, and varies from one half a mile to five miles in width—with its hundreds of bays, inlets and rivers—and forms the most beautiful inland navigation in the known world, and has depth of water for the largest ships to navigate.

Every river and bay and inlet abounds in salmon of the best quality, and a great many thousand barrels may be cured yearly: also codfish, herrings, halibut and different other sorts of fish in abundance; clams of all sizes, in immense quantities and of excellent quality. Oysters plentiful, but small.

Nearly the whole of the banks of this immense inland navigation are covered with timber, consisting mostly of fir and cedar—the former equal to any known, in quality, for ships' spars, and far exceed, in length and beauty, any yet discovered in any part of the world. Cedar is a good substitute for white pine, and is useful for house and boat building, &c., &c. There are now about 7000 white inhabitants in the Territory, many of whom have commenced the lumbering and fishing business; and I know of no part of the world where there is so good a field for enterprising men, at the present time, as Washington Territory. The climate is very healthy, and eight months of the year the weather is very pleasant. The snow lies on the ground, for a few days at a time, during the months of December and January; but the farmers do not lay in feed for their stock, except their working cattle.

The Indians are numerous, and generally harmless. Coal beds have been discovered in many places, sufficient to supply the whole Pacific coast. It lies there for those who have the means and enterprise to remove it to where it was intended to go.

At the entrance of the Straits De Fuca, and on the large fishing banks that lie off from ten to thirty miles from the coast, there are great quantities of whales. The Indians take from two to three thousand barrels of oil per annum, in their rude way, and they dispose of the greater part of it to the traders, in exchange for clothing, &c. They also catch great quantities of cod and halibut on the different banks. If vessels and boats were fitted out as they are in the east, great profits would be the result.

Any number of cargoes of spars can be obtained, at short notice, in Puget Sound, at prices, the list of which is hereunto annexed—and all vessels coming for cargoes can rely on getting them on the terms hereafter mentioned, and probably less.

I have ordered a large number of copies of this statement printed in the form of circulars, and will forward them to the Eastern States and Europe; and as I am well acquainted with the markets in the following named countries and places, (having been traveling amongst them for upwards of twenty years), I shall send a large number of these circulars to the different Consuls and agents in the East Indies and China, and to the many different ports in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, the Society and Sandwich Islands, and all the principal ports on this coast, from San Francisco to Valparaiso. I am aware that at the most of these places they require our produce, and I here acquaint them with these facts, and on what terms they can be supplied. I have had also a large number of copies of Commodore Wilkes', (of the United States Exploring Expedition), and other navigators' charts of Puget Sound, lithographed by B. F. Butler, of this place, and forward them, with these circulars, to all the principal ports aforesaid. The charts are on a large scale, and *correct*. I have made arrangements to supply any number of cargoes. I am established at Port Townsend, at the entrance of the great inland waters of Puget Sound. The harbor is good, and easy of access. The Government is about erecting the Custom-House there, and it is now a port of entry. The winds prevail on the coast, from the month of April to October, from the north-west, and for the remainder of the 12 months, from southwest to south-east. The wind blows hard from the eastward at times, in the winter, sometimes so that ships cannot carry sail to beat into the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Vessels bound in, in winter months, should, when near the entrance and the weather easterly looking, get into Neeah Bay, at Cape Classet, and anchor until the breeze is over. (See Chart). The anchorage is good.

No doubt this will be read by hundreds of my old acquaintances in the before-mentioned countries and places—and as there were others of the same name in New Zealand, I will state that the undersigned is the same who resided near where the city of Auckland now is, several years before the British took possession; and who had the whaling stations, timber stations, and contract for spars for the British navy, &c., &c., and hope no further reference is required (by all who know me) for the correctness of this statement.

WM. WEBSTER,
Now of Port Townsend, Washington Territory.

PRICE OF SPARS AND PRODUCE IN PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Spars, for studding sail and other booms, 3 cents per foot; spars from 12 to 20 inches, proper lengths for yards and topmasts, 5 to 12 cents per foot; spars for piling, from 40 to 80 feet long, 5 to 7 cents per foot; timber, 12 inches square, for caps and stringers for same, and from 40 to 80 feet long, from 12 to 16 cents per foot.

The coal has no established price, as yet.

Masts, from 20 to 24 inches, 25 cents per running foot; masts from 25 to 30 inches, 25 to 75 cents per foot; masts from 30 to 40 inches, 80 to 120 feet long, 75 to $1 25 per foot.

The spars good quality, and delivered afloat, near the ship, in an excellent harbor.

Sawed lumber, for house and ship building, at from $14 to $22 per 1000 feet.

Salmon, from $6 to $8 per barrel of 200 lbs.; smoked salmon, at about 10 cents per lb. Other sorts of fish, at about the same rates.

WM. WEBSTER.

KOSSUTH.—Private letters received by the Europa, from Gov. Kossuth, state that he was induced to postpone his departure for Constantinople, which had been positively fixed for the 23d of December, by the necessity of some further preparations. He states, explicitly, that he has been *invited to Turkey by the Government*, and adds that provision will be made to transport thither from the United States, all the Hungarians who proved themselves *good* soldiers in their war for independence, and who may desire to go. Lord Dudley Stewart is in Constantinople, endeavoring to persuade the Sultan to authorise the formation of a regiment of Polish exiles.—*N. Y. Times.*

PUBLIC LANDS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—We understand that the Commissioner of the General Land Office will shortly urge Congress to separate the affairs of the public lands of Washington Territory from those of Oregon, by establishing the former territory into an additional surveying district. This change being absolutely necessary in the existing state of things here.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—From a Telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the N. O. Picayune, dated the 20th June, we take the following:

The House of Representatives passed a bill to change the period for the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December, to the first Monday in November, by a vote of 81 to 87.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Of all the surveys ordered by the general government at Washington with a view to the selection of a route, for a railroad across the continent, that entrusted to Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, is by far the most satisfactory. An ample force was placed under the Governor's command—he was permitted to choose his own men, and allowed such discretionary departures from the line of his instructions as circumstances might render necessary. He took the field in June, 1853, having left the Mississippi on the 15th of that month, and moving steadily westward—throwing out parties on the right and left of his line, surveying every stream of any consequence, exploring every pass again and again—he has accomplished, in that time, the survey of a belt extending two thousand miles from east to west, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles from north to south. In the Rocky mountains his explorations have extended over four hundred miles from north to south, and in the Cascade mountains over two hundred and fifty miles. While the work of reconnoissance was going on, the auxiliary departments of geology, natural history, botany, etc., were prosecuted with vigor and success. The results obtained in so short a space of time are, as far as we are aware, unparalleled.

The exploration and survey have established the practicability of the northern Pacific railroad, connecting Puget Sound and the valley of the Columbia river with the head-waters of the Mississippi river and the great St. Lawrence basin. These explorations have been very extensive, and have included a thorough examination of obstructions to be expected from snow.—Three large well organized parties have been in the field. One, under the personal direction of Gov. Stevens, left the Mississippi river in June, pushed westward, on several lines, to the Rocky mountains, crossed them in September, and in October met on the Spokane Plain a second party, under Capt. McClellan, which had made an examination of the Cascade mountains from the Columbia river to the forty-ninth parallel. The third party, under Lieut. Saxton, pushed forward from the Columbia river with a supply train, established a depot in the St. Mary's valley, and met the advance of Gov. Stevens' party in the Blackfeet pass in the Rocky mountains. Winter parties were left in the mountains to ascertain the depth of snow. Lieut. Mullen was placed in charge of one party, and was stationed in the St. Mary's valley, just west of the Rocky mountains. Mr. James D. Doty was placed in charge of the second party, stationed at Fort Benton, east of the mountains. A third party, under Lieut. Grover, also remained behind to survey the upper Missouri, and to cross all the mountain ranges to the Pacific to ascertain the depth of snow. From the St. Mary's valley a fourth party, under A. W. Tinkham, Esq., was sent back over the mountains by a new pass, with directions to return on a new route to extend the field of exploration. The route thus occupied by Gov. Stevens and his party is the route of the two great rivers across the continent—the Missouri and Columbia.—Their tributaries interlock; the whole mountain range is broken down into spurs and valleys, and no obstruction exists from snow. The whole route is eminently practicable. The highest grade will be fifty feet to the mile: and it may be reduced to forty on subsequent examination. The summit level of the road will be about five thousand feet above the sea. There will be but one tunnel. The snows will be less than in the New England States. The Missouri river has been surveyed, and found to be navigable for steamers to the falls, about seven hundred miles from Puget Sound, and five hundred miles to the point where the main Columbia is first reached by the railroad from the east. This five hundred miles is in part along Clarke's fork, affording one hundred miles navigable for steamers. It may be here observed that a party under Dr. Suckley went down Clarke's fork, from the base of the Rocky mountains to the Columbia, and thence to the lower Columbia, in a canoe in October and November, developing many facts in regard to the part it must play in the building of a railroad. They went the whole distance in canoes, except one link of sixty miles. All the winter parties were heard from or had come in on the 25th of March. The developments are extraordinary. In the first place as to snow.

Lieut. Grover crossed the Rocky mountains in the middle of January, and found but one foot of snow in the pass; none in the valleys. Lieut. Mullen crossed the Rocky mountains four times in December and January, and the greatest depth of snow found by him was fifteen inches, and that for a short distance. He writes to Gov. Stevens, late in January, that by spring he will have explored every pass in the Rocky mountains from the South Pass to the 49th parallel. He dwells on the luxuriant grass of the valleys in midwinter, and expresses the opinion that it must become a great emigrant route. The Flathead Indians cross these mountains with horses during every month of the winter. At Fort Benton, just east of the mountains, there is not snow enough, nor has there been for twenty years, to use sleds. The fur companies, in midwinter, send their goods in wagons to their northern trading posts. From the mountains to Puget Sound, by Clarke's fork and the Columbia river, no obstruction from snow exists. On this route Gov. Stevens expresses have begun traveling with horses all winter. The greatest depth of snow found by Lieut. Grover was two and a half feet, and that on the mountain spurs overhanging Clarke's fork. The railroad will be located on the side hill, where the snow will be much less in depth. A practicable route to the Sound for the road will be over the Cascades by the Sno-qual-me pass. Mr. Tinkham crossed this pass in January. For six miles on the divide the snow was from six to seven feet. It then rapidly died out both eastwards and westwards, only about forty miles in all, having snow from one and a half feet to six feet. The Columbia river line affording a connection with both Oregon and Washington, will be recommended as certainly practicable, but requiring subsequent examination. The results of the survey may be summed up as follows: Three lines run from the Mississippi river to the Rocky mountains; nine passes explored in the Rocky mountains, to the end of January; three lines run from the Rocky mountains to the Columbia river and Puget Sound; the Cascades explored from the Columbia river to the 49th parallel; Puget Sound examined with reference to a railroad depot, the fact that not the slightest obstruction will occur from snow established beyond controversy.

Gov. Stevens goes to Washington to urge a continuation of all the surveys. He will urge the making surveys to establish the practicability of a connection between the northern and southern routes, by the Willamette and Sacramento valleys, and the best mode of connecting California, Oregon and Washington with the Great Salt Lake settlement, and the route eastward to the frontier of Iowa and Missouri.—*San Francisco Herald.*

CUBA.—There is apparently a change of opinion going on in the minds of the statesmen and journalists of England in regard to the transfer of Cuba from the jurisdiction of Spain. The London Shipping Gazette holds the following language upon this subject, which corresponds with opinions that have been advanced in other London papers:

"Politically it would be wrong to allow the United States to possess this island, but morally and commercially it cannot too soon change masters. At the same time we would rather see it in the hands of a country that neither dealt in slaves nor tolerated slavery. So long as Cuba remains under the Government of Spain, we never expect to see it other than it is—the great slave focus of the world. That Cuba will be added to the dominion of the United States, we consider a matter of certainty; and, setting aside the policy of the question, it will be a fortunate event for civilization and humanity.

When we find an object on which Great Britain has expended so much money, and on the accomplishment of which the national feelings are so much engaged, defeated by such a country as Spain—a country which has neither moral worth nor political influence to command respect or consideration—we cannot but regard its reverses in this instance with satisfaction."

When the subject was brought up in Parliament, as stated in the above paragraph, Mr. Cobden hoped that England would never interfere to prevent Cuba falling into the hands of the United States—a consummation towards which events seemed to be ripening.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.—Com. Vanderbilt has made a proposal to carry the mails between New York and San Francisco, such as will likely give trouble to the Panama Company. He offers to make the average time, so far made by the company (which is twenty-five days for the delivery of the mails both ways) *at the rate of one hundred dollars per month*; provided, that he shall be paid at the rate of $100,000 per year; if his trips average one day less than the Panama standard—$200,000 if they average two days less—$300,000, if three days less, and so on at the rate of $100,000 for each day gained, ten days less being the most rapid trips for which he asks a conditional rate of compensation. His pay to be graduated on the average duration of his trips for three months. And at the same time he agrees that if any other parties shall make better time than he, between New York and San Francisco, he will forfeit all compensation for carrying the mails.

POLITICAL WANDERINGS.—The history of the world exhibits many curious phases of human inconstancy. Gibbon, in his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," says: "Philip Augustus and Richard I. are the only kings of France and England who have fought under the same banners." This was during the crusades against the infidels, nearly seven hundred years ago. And now the two countries are again united, but this time against a christian nation, in behalf of the very infidels whom they once endeavored so earnestly to exterminate.

The advices from Cuba represent a feeling of great disappointment among the people of that island at the President's proclamation against filibusterism. The feeling of the population is strongly in favor of annexation.

The War of 185[4]—New Weapons and Agencies of Destruction.

Correspondents of the French papers from England give some details, as formidable as they are curious, respecting the implements for waging war, especially by sea, which are now in preparation throughout the British Arsenals. We translate from these letters some of their most interesting statements:

The new means of destruction which the impending war will bring to light, are destined to surpass all that has been hitherto known or forseen. This is particularly true of England, who has closed all her arsenals to visitors, and even to members of Parliament, dating from the moment when Admiral Napier succeeded in procuring a vote of considerable sums, for the armament and fortification of the coasts, the ports of refuge and the navy! "Money is needed; ask for it, and we will give you as much as you require, for the fate of the country is at stake." This is what we have heard said in Parliament. About the same time there was some talk concerning the floating fuse of Captain Warner, which they still hesitated to purchase. A noble Lord exclaimed: "What! he asks but £300,000, and you hesitate to buy it! Take it at once!" This terrible discovery, of which nothing further has been said, which has even been ridiculed, is nevertheless in reserve at Woolwich Arsenal, with many others that are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to make their appearance in full and destructive application. The Comte de Lavalette, a captain in the naval service of France, who was acquainted with the construction of this fuse, made vain efforts to have it adopted by the Marine Department under Louis Philippe. The effect of this instrument is to make an opening in the side of a ship as large as a stable door, which it is impossible to plug as you would the orifice produced by a cannon ball. Even admitting, then, that the Russian fleets should have retired under cover of the impregnable fortresses of Sebastopol and Cronstadt, they still would not be sheltered from this terrible rocket, whose length of range has no limit, but goes far beyond that of any other weapon known. It cannot even be prevented from passing through the entrance of the narrowest ports.

An immense quantity of explosive bullets are likewise being embarked. These missiles explode wherever they strike, even inside the bodies of horses; for they take fire at the moment of their issuing from the gun, and continue to burn, like miniature congreves, until the instant of their explosion, which will set fire to powder chests and wagons, as if they were made of straw.

The workmen have just completed two most extraordinary boats, having bows in the angular form of a cuirass, so constructed as to turn aside a ball; they are covered with a roof, of the same kind, which will cause any missile to glance off into the water.

The strange craft, which is very heavy and slow of motion, will be towed to a given point and there left to make its way towards vessels at anchor or in line; these it will board always at the stern or bows, when it can pour in its bombs on a level with the water, and deluge the hostile ships with Greek fire, pumped over their decks and sides by steam. It is evident, that a fleet surprised in a calm might be entirely destroyed by ONE only of these burners, as they are called, conducted by ten determined men.

You have often read descriptions of fire-ships, stupid machines, much more famed for their invariable failure than for their success, and whose invention was never fathered by genius.

The burners now about to be used are different affairs. The old fashioned ones commenced by burning the parties that manned them, before ever reaching the enemy, and often without coming near them at all, as at Sinope.

In the shock now preparing, the reverse will happen; the enemy alone will blow up at the most opportune moment, and that, too, without your running the slightest risk, and often without losing a single man.

I know not whether I ought to explain this infernal device, of which, Slatham is the inventor, without knowing it, with his electric fuse for mines. But, as it is a received principle that the more powerful and effective the implements of destruction are made, the less protracted and bloody must war be, the love of humanity urges me to reveal this ominous secret.

Every ship found to be in danger, should be abandoned by its crew at a given moment.

The last party leaving it, viz: that composed of the chief officers, will tow after it a metalic wire of some strength, covered with gutta percha; each wire will be of great length, and wound on a bobbin or small wheel, like a miniature capstan, placed in the between-decks of every man-of-war, and is placed in communication with the combustible and explosive material to be fired by means of a Slatham fuse. The captain's boat is provided with an electric battery.

It is of course understood that the moment for firing the spark may be chosen at will, and will most likely be just as the enemy have boarded the captured vessel and are exulting in their triumph.

This experiment has been carefully made and studied by the celebrated Faraday, in the garden of the submarine...

It is ... only to ... Sebastopol, du... man at the wheel ... immense da...

Again, at ... that carry this ... smallest transports ... ded with them. The forty ... already prepared show, that ... will not be allowed to capt... English ship, and we regret ... not admitted her chivalrou... benefits of the same invention.

I now return to Woolwich, wher... at a distance, the embarkation of iron cylinders, each borne by two ... from the arsenal to the boats. ... ous procession kept going and c... several hours, and it is said that it was renewed during a number of days.

It was not, assuredly, a convoy of packed provision, to judge from the number of sentinels that kept guard over it, but of terrible explosives, from which issued an iron wire, which the sailors called *the match*.

I will now give you what has been communicated to me, from reliable resources, touching the destination of these new instruments of death, whose construction coincides with the enormous quantity of English flags made up in the penitentiaries and prisons, and the forty leagues of electric wire of which I spoke above.

Numerous expeditions will land on exposed coasts, during the night; they will embrace about twenty men, who will quickly bury these explosives in various spots, and place above each of them a small English flag on a staff, as if the intention were to take possession of the territory. This having been done, the boat will return to the ships from which they started, unreeling the wire attached to the explosive, which will burst at the moment when a picket of troops approach to tear down the British flag. If many of these flags figure at the Kremlin, they will have, at least, cost the Russians dear.

Generally speaking, whatever the fort, entrenchment or position the English may be forced to evacuate, it will not be prudent to set a foot inside of them; for it would not require fifteen minutes to prepare an explosive of the kind described, and not an hour to arrange a hundred of them around a redoubt at the distance of a gunshot.

There is one kind that will explode by turning or lifting a tree that has been thrown down across a road, and even by the weight of soldiers or horses. Thus you see that if fulminating powder has done its best for hunting purposes, it has not yet shown us all it can do for war.

You are familiar with the immense mortar in which the bomb is placed. Well! a Scotch engineer and artillerist has reversed the case; he puts the mortar into the bomb—that is to say, he caps his mortar with a cylindroconic bomb, as you would cover your finger with a thimble; in this way, the mortar can throw a bomb as heavy as itself, but to a short distance, for the curved fire of fortifications.

These enormous projectiles, quite similar in form to the Delavigne balls, always fall upon the pointed end and explode by percussion, at the moment when they penetrate casements or the decks of vessels. A single bomb of this description, well aimed, is sufficient to blow up a magazine or completely gut a man-of-war. I have seen a large cavity, fourteen feet in depth by twenty feet diameter, hollowed out in the field where the experiment was tried, by one of these terrible missiles. Unfortunately, the construction of them is behind hand, as the experiments were deferred too long; but there are large orders now waiting to be filled at private foundries, only that it was feared that if the vessels were delayed to receive them, they would not reach the black Sea in time to participate in the affair which is about to take place, between the Russian fleet and the French force, which may, after all, fall a victim to the chivalric impatience of its commanders.

A question of humanity ... as to whether the laws of ... mit the employment of w... other than those used by ... miral Napier put an end ... by the following, iron ... are afraid of hurting ... ton bullets in your ... your cannon ...

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of which it appears he ascer-
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feet to the mile, with gravel cut-
no tunnelling necessary. He
w nt fa enough to ascertain that there was
no obstacle to the prosecution of the route
to Weber river in the Utah valley, at which
p ce the main line to California would be
reached.

Mr. ander is a thoroughly accomplished engineer, in which capacity he acted as chief of the corps in the Northern Railroad Expedition under Gov. Stevens.

The Survey in which he is now engaged is on his own responsibility and personal expense, and he appears sanguine in the belief that the problem has been solved with regard to the practicability of an excellent central route so far as his survey has been extended.

A unanimous vote of thanks of our Legislative Assembly, it will be remembered, was tendered him for his voluntary engagement in the field of exploration, in which so much talent has been employed, and we hope he will meet with a suitable pecuniary reward from Congress, and the gratitude of the whole people for his self-sacrificing and perilous enterprise, as the Indian tribes through which his track is directed, (the Utahs and others,) have ever been equally as hostile as the Blackfeet of the North; and being almost solitary and alone, it must be regarded as a daring exploit.

His report will be looked for with interest, and we trust it may be regarded as favorably by Congress as the data furnished will admit of.

The following is an extract of a letter written to the editor of the Portland *Oregonian*, and published in that paper of July 22, by Mr. Lander, and without an attempt at forestalling public opinion, (a matter, by the way, which we should never attempt), we leave the consideration of the subject to the judgment of those who can correctly discriminate between the advantages of a northern, central and extreme southern route, for the construction of a Pacific railroad, and which one would be the most advantageous to the people of Washington Territory and the Pacific coast generally.

PORT NEUF, June 2d, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR:—I left the business you rusted to my care, in the hands of Neil Arthur Esq, of Fort Hall, who will re the pictures from Mr. Kinkaid, who is out 50 miles, to where Miller lives, the children brought in, and the ypes taken. I have been pre y sickness, and the loss of my o oing to the city; but I am I have found three practi r the summit connecting th Salt Lake valley. I nate on the trip, re losses of property, in the grand object a antee a perfect id, I y the valley of ver to the great e une s cheap b e half than ance, and uction, of ld be the ling, com- e il n- out by ul of nion, dis- on

Road to Shoal Water Bay.

Capt. C. J. W. RUSSELL, who has been a resident of Shoalwater Bay since 1849, accompanied by Dr. J. G. COOPER, who was attached to the Northern Pacific Railroad Survey under Gov. Stevens, in connection with Messrs. E. D. Warbass, Michael Shaffer, Andrew Roundtree and others, on last week made their way from Shoalwater Bay to the Big Mound Prairie, over a track of country that has probably never before been traversed by either Indian or white man.

The result of their journey has developed some matters of much importance to the people of this Territory, which we have the promise will be more fully set forth hereafter.

In the first place, the party found the ground for an excellent road leading almost directly in a straight line from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay, over which they cut a trail and brought their animals. The advantage gained by opening a road between the places referred to is, that it would be a cut off in the present communication by the way of the Cowlitz and Columbia rivers, on the one hand and the Sound and Cape Flattery on the other, of 94 miles in the former direction and 190 miles in the latter—the direct distance between this place and that Bay not exceeding but little over 100 miles. The principal settlement on Shoalwater Bay being but about 40 miles from the mouth of the Columbia river, the intelligent citizens of both this and Oregon Territories can readily perceive the advantages that would accrue to each in a business point of view, by shortening the means of communication.

The country around the Bay is settling up rapidly—the Oyster business is being embarked in on scientific, Chesapeake Bay principles, and already furnish the market of San Francisco with a cultivated and respectable sized specimen of the article.

Bruceville, the only town in Chehalis county of any importance as yet, is situated on the South side of North Bay, and is improving with good substantial buildings, and is also in the immediate vicinity and may be recognized as the centre of the Oyster business.

The party spoken of, crossed fourteen prairies, including the Bisfaut Plains, between the waters of the Willapa and Chehalis rivers, crossing the Chehalis near the residence of S. S. Ford, Sen, of this county. The different prairies on the route is represented to be more or less occupied, but that there still remains vacant at least one section to each, of excellent land.

As the immigration which is expected to reach our Territory the present season is represented as being larger than heretofore, they should be advised of the fact that a thorough exploration of our country has never been made, and that large bodies of choice agricultural lands, as yet, have been "born to blush unseen," and it might not be improper to direct attention to the occupation of the vacant portions referred to.

It might also be well to inform the immigration, that unless the influx exceeds all legitimate bounds, no dread of starvation need be entertained, as the crops this year, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the early part of the season, will yield almost double the product, per acre, that has been known to reward the farmer since the settlement of the Territory. The high prairie land particularly, has been peculiarly fortunate in the production of an abundant crop, and all things conspire to encourage agricultural pursuits.

Capt. Russell returned to the Bay by another route, intending to make a more satisfactory exploration of the country between the head of the Sound and the Bay upon which he resides, immediately fronting the broad Pacific.

☞ MESSRS. GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT, as will be observed by their advertisement, have received, ex-brig "Tarquina," a large and new assortment of ready made clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, and a host of *fancy* and staple articles for public inspection, sale or exchange, at prices to suit those who want to purchase. Give them a call. It will cost nothing but your time if you are not pleased with their invoice, and do not wish to buy.

ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.—The brig "Tarquina," Capt. Robinson, arrived at the port of Olympia, on the 28th ult., with merchandize for our merchants generally—3 ys from San Francisco, having en d head winds during most of the

oop, Sarah Stone, Capt. Slater, Thursday last, on a general excursion to all points on the Sound.

[...]ention.

n county t, and made in th t for popular frage at the approaching September election. An organization was effected under the auspices of C. C. HEWITT, Esq., as President, and Dr. G. A. LATHROP as Secretary. Inasmuch as we desire that the people generally should be advised how much respect was entertained by the convention for the expression of the voice of the several precincts in making a selection of candidates, we will take the liberty to observe, that out of *nine* precincts, there were *four* from which there were no representatives; that the committee appointed to determine the proportionate numerical strength of each precinct, as entitled to a voice in the convention, decided that, allowing that *ten* residents of the county should be allowed *one* vote by a delegate, introduced a recommendation, which was adopted, that Olympia precinct should cast *ten* votes, and all the balance of the county be represented by but *ten—twenty* being the sum total of the delegation—thus making Olympia precinct equal in importance and consideration to all the county of Thurston. Whether or not there is anything like *equality* about this manner of procedure in political affairs, we will leave for the consideration of the masses of all parties. The question of whether "Paris is France," as far as the relation of town and county are concerned in this new Territory, is one which might as well be determined at the approaching election as at any other time, and we hope the democracy are ready for the issue.

Personally—we have not, nor never could be induced to urge an objection against any of the candidates chosen by the Whig Convention, but, *politically*, we are opposed to any such unjust arrangements as characterized the action of the opposition party on the occasion referred to, and would forever war against the principles which begot federalism, and now incite their descendants and warm them into political activity.

The following list of candidates is the result of the "ratification meeting" which the party from the country have been called upon to sanction, and in the nomination of which, few of them have had any instrumentality, and over which, according to the terms of the convention, they could exercise no control. We ask the farmers, mechanics and laboring men to ponder well upon the axiom, whether it is not more easily to guard the "threshold than the altar," and whether it is not better to nip faction in the bud than overcome it in a monster of power and corruption—in readiness to subvert their liberties, enchain their limbs and trample on their rights as freemen.

For Representatives—GILMORE HAYS, C. H. HALE, C. C. HEWITT, JAMES BILES.

For Prosecuting Attorney, 2nd Judicial District—QUINCY A. BROOKS.

For County Commissioners—E. NELSON SARJENT, MOSES HURD, J. H. CONNER.

For Judge of Probate—A. W. MOORE.

For School Superintendant—GEORGE F. WHITWORTH.

For County Treasurer—G. A. BARNES.

For County Auditor—G. A. LATHROP.

For Sheriff—ISAAC HAYS.

For Assessor—A. N. HAMM.

For Coroner—CHAPMAN TURNER.

☞ We are informed by Col. I. N. EBEY, Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, that he has received orders from the proper Department at Washington for the removal of the Custom House at his earliest convenience, from Olympia to Port Townsend. This is a change very desirable and necessary for the accommodation of foreign shipping, as it will save owners of vessels from foreign ports, the necessity of an inland sea navigation of over one hundred miles, in order to reach this place, exhibit their manifests, and get their clearances, when frequently those vessels have no business further up the Straits and Sound than Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Ft Nisqually, &c. We understand that provision has been made by the Government for the erection of a Custom House at Port Townsend, and as soon as the Revenue Cutter "Jeff Davis," which is expected upon the waters of the Sound within a few weeks, to be placed under the direction of the Collector, it is anticipated that less difficulty will arise with regard to the prompt collection of revenue—the advantages by which foreign shipping will be subserved, and the more effectual suppression of difficulties likely to arise between the Indian and white population within our Territory, be the consequence.

☞ We are indebted to Gov. Stevens, Hon. Columbia Lancaster, Delegate in Congress for Washington Territory, Hon. Joseph Lane, Delegate for Oregon, Hon. Thos. H. Benton, and a number of other members of Congress for public documents, speeches, and other public matters of importance and general interest, some of which we will endeavor to give attention to at an early a day as possible.

[...]mocracy.

Th y appointed for the meet he ocratic Convention to make nominatio of legislative and county officers for Thurston County, we presume that we would not be retailing any intelligence in remarking that every precinct in the county has held their primary meetings and made a selection of Delegates to express the will of the party in this county, in the nomination of candidates which they are about to make. Having no desire, in any way, to dictate, influence or instruct the several delegation in the performance of the duties before them, we are content, simply, to register their names as they have been furnished, and hope, for the general good, that when the "roll is called" all may answer to their names, and pledge to each other an unyielding devotedness in the faithful performance of their trusts, as they might expect, from a neglect thereof, to be answerable to the tribunal of the party in the future political history of the Territory.

According to the terms of the primary meetings, the following persons have been selected Delegates from the precincts enumerated, as follows:

OLYMPIA PRECINCT—Wm. Rutledge, C. E. Weed, C. Ethridge, James Taylor, P. Waterman, Smith Hays, R. M. Walker, Milas Galliher, J. W. French, and A. J. Baldwin.

CHAMBERS PRAIRIE—S. D. Ruddell, U. E. Hicks, J. N. Low, S. Guthrie, J. A. White.

BLACK LAKE—Wm Rutledge, Sen; Jos Broshears, Jesse Furgerson, B. S. Cornell.

SOUTH BAY—Messrs. Knott, Willard, and McAfferty.

GRATFLLY PRAIRIE—Messrs Rabbeson, Hill, and Glasgow.

BIG MOUND PRAIRIE—Messrs. S. S. Ford, Sen, Baker, Lewark, and Durgin.

NESQUALLY BOTTOM—Messrs Packwood, Clady, and Wells.

We learn that the Yelm Prairie have chosen Messrs. Edgar and Longmyre as two delegates to the Convention. Who have been selected from the Coal Bank Precinct we have not been advised, but presume a full attendance are here from each and all.

NEW POST OFFICES AND POST MASTERS.—We received by the last mail from Hon. Columbia Lancaster, copies of official letters addressed to him through the Post office Department creating the following new Post offices and appointing the Post Masters below named:

Henry C. Morse, P. M. at Columbia City. Morris H. Frost, P. M. at Steilacoom. William Rutledge, P. M. at Olympia. A new Post office has been established at Castle Rock in the County of Lewis and Wm. Huntington appointed P. M.—another has been established at Turlitt in Pacific county—Thomas Martin as P. M.

The following is an extract of a letter from Judge Lancaster, dated Washington City, June 8th.

"The Congress and the whole country are still under the greatest possible excitement in relation to the agitation of the Slavery question, and the trial of a fugitive slave lately, in Boston. These great and absorbing questions seem to swallow all others up, and renders it doubtful about obtaining much legislation for Washington Territory this Session. It seems as though the fates were against us, and no help at hand. Commotion at home, war all over Europe, and the secret plotting against Cuba, take thought and interest away from Territorial Legislation."

Respectfully, Yours,
C. LANCASTER.

☞ "Stuart's Express, running to and from Olympia, W. T., has our thanks for the early delivery of the "Pioneer & Democrat." Stuart is a fast man, and says he will make Olympia and this place within two days of each other, so soon as he gets all his arrangements completed. He leaves here upon each arrival of the mail Steamer."—*Portland Times.*

The "Times" is all right about the "fast" and energetic character of STUART, and we take pleasure in informing the editor of that paper, that the citizens of Olympia have "*frozen on to him*," and with his own free will and accord, induced him to remove to our flourishing town with his family, from his and their Portland associations. It is to be hoped, however, that the fact that he is now a *resident of Washington Territory* will be of no detriment to the business connected with his express.

THE STEAM PROPELLER "MAJOR TOMPKINS."—We made mention of the fact, a few weeks since, that Mr. JOHN H. SCRANTON, merchant at San Francisco, was about making arrangements for bringing the above named propeller to run regularly as a mail, freight and passenger packet on the waters of the Sound, should he meet with sufficient encouragement to justify the hazard of the enterprise. We were informed by Mr. S. last week, that there had already been subscribed some $10,000 of reliable stock capital, and that there was but little doubt but that the "Major Tompkins" would find herself puffing her way to our shores within a short time. A thousand reasons might be urged for the presence of a steamer on the Sound, and that we require one is too self-evident to admit of discussion.

Our Water Front Extension.

The north of Olympia of mention was made two weeks ago, as having been taken possession of by Mr. EDWARD GIDDINGS, jr., as a land claim, and improvements in the way of pile driving, with reference to the making of a wharf to deep water commenced, we are gratified to see is progressing with vigor, with a view to speedy completion.

Already about three hundred feet, in distance, of piles have been driven, and the work of capping and planking progressing. The power used for the construction of the wharf is capable of driving fully twenty piles per day, and some fifteen or twenty houses, we learn, will be erected as soon as circumstances will permit, by capitalists in California and elsewhere. That Mr. Giddings *will* succeed in the completion of the wharf to a point where the largest merchant vessel can safely moor, there can be no question, and that the project will, in due time, be consummated, none will deny Mr. Giddings and the class of men engaged in the undertaking, are of the proper stamp to carry out their object.

☞ We have been favored with a specimen of Coal from Seattle, W. T. We have not as yet attempted to burn it, but it has the appearance of good Coal and is said to be superior to any discovered at Bellingham Bay. The brig "Harriet Thompson" has taken on board about 300 tons, and other vessels are loading with it. The bed is said to be of great extent.—[*Portland (Oregon) Standard.*

All men of intelligence, who know the resources of Washington Territory for coal, agree that we have an abundance within our limits to supply all needful present and immediate prospective purposes for the manufacture of steam, &c. The only reason which can be adduced for the necessity of importing the article, is to be found in the fact that capitalists are somewhat wary of investing their means in making suitable initiatory preparations for engaging in the getting of it out on a sufficiently extensive scale for progress in the future.

The coal at Bellingham and Duwamish Bays has been pronounced by competent judges to be of an excellent quality, and it but requires properly directed capital and labor to forever put a quietus on its introduction from the Atlantic side. Both the places above referred to, independent of their coal resources, are destined to occupy important positions in the future destiny of the Sound and Territory. Seattle, situated on the north side of Duwamish Bay, is improving rapidly, and the country around it settling up with a hardy and industrious population. Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, is in the immediate vicinity of one of the most magnificent water powers in any country, on which there is erected an excellent saw mill; and when manufacturers once commence operations on the coast, with the coal and timber resources which surround it, will necessarily make the Bay a place of vast importance.

Gov Stevens, before his departure east, made a reconnoissance of Bellingham Bay, amongst others, to determine its practicability as a depot for the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, upon its construction to our shores, whenever that day should arrive, and we understand was favorably impressed with its entire adaptation for that purpose, from its contiguity with the Sno-qual-me pass of the Cascade mountains.

☞ The attention of our readers abroad is directed to the circular of Capt Wm. Webster, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper.

☞ PILLOW & DREW, Watch Makers and Jewellers, of Portland, Oregon, having opened a branch of their business in Olympia by Mr. Drew. The attention of the public is directed to their advertisement, which will be found in another column.

SHOALWATER BAY, July 22, 1854.

In accordance with a previous notice, a number of the citizens of Pacific county assembled at the house of Thomas Martin, July 22d, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing September election. After a few preliminary remarks on the subject of a convention, Washington Hall was appointed president, and George Bower, secretary.

On motion, resolved, that we appoint nominees from the different precincts to nominate candidates to fill the several offices.

On motion, I. A. Clark and H. C. Turner, nominees of Copalux precinct; Thos. Martin, Pacific City precinct, and George Dawson for Chinook precinct.

The candidates nominated were as follows:

For Representative, Washington Hall; for Commissioners, G. L. Eastbrook, John Crellin, jr., D. Wilson; for Probate Judge, Ezra Weston; Sheriff, Jobe Lamby; County Clerk, George Dawson; Assessor, I. A. Clark; Treasurer, J. D. Holman; Auditor, M. M. Chipman; Coroner, Thos. Martin; Superintendent of Common Scools, Rev. —— Woods.

On motion, resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Pioneer and Democrat of Olympia.

On motion, adjourned.

WASHINGTON HALL, Pres't.
GEORGE BOWER, Sec'y.

Late from the War.

Our latest foreign news is from Liverpool to June by the Arabia, at New York. We continue to receive rumors of comparatively unimportant military and naval movements. Still it can hardly be said that the war in Europe is making any progress. The intelligence from the Danube, and from the Baltic and Black seas, all points to which universal attention is directed, in the expectation of some striking events, is meagre and wholly indecisive. There is a want of vigor or imbecility of purpose, in the allied forces. Neither the mighty fleets, nor the strong armies which have been gathered upon the battle field, have as yet made any demonstration which is worthy of the sound of trumpets which preceded them.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FORCES.—The largest fleets the world ever saw, and an army, the *elite* of England and France, is on the enemy's ground, for the ostensible purpose of ejecting him from the Danubian Principalities. Pending the threat which these mighty forces were raised and sent to the East to execute, the stubborn enemy has aggravated his invasion by crossing the Danube, where he is calmly and sulkily awaiting a visitation from his rivals and foes. Sullen inertia on one side, and masterly inactivity on the other, seem now to be the opposing elements of this most remarkable war.

ANOTHER BATTLE.—A despatch from Omar Pacha, dated Sumla, May 6th, state that Sali Pacha had, on the 28th of April, defeated the Russians at Nicopolis, and that the Russians had lost 1500 men.

CAPTURE OF A FORTRESS BY THE BRITISH FLEET.—Sir Charles Napier has struck a blow in the Baltic, having taken an important fortress and some 1200 Russian prisoners, which, report says, is but the commencement of a series of attacks on the outports of Cronstdat, which are to be successively assailed, until all are destroyed and the way opened to the grand point of access to the capital of Russia. In the meantime Sabastopol and the defences of the Black sea are to be attacked by the combined fleets in those waters, and, these being destroyed, the whole naval force of the allies is to be precipitated on St. Petersburg.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA WITH THE ALLIES.—A very important feature of the news is the confirmation of the rumor that Prussia and Austria have at length taken their stand by the side of the allies, and have united with France and England in demanding of Russia the evacuation of the Turkish territory.

END OF THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—From all accounts the Greeks have signally failed in their insurrectionary attempts, and are likely to reap bitter fruits from their abortive efforts at independence. Athens is to be occupied by an army of the allies, to compel Otho to keep the peace.

PROTOCOL SIGNED.—The protocol of the Four Powers, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, of which document we are now furnished with a copy, is the chief feature of real interest in the present budget of news. These powers pledge their efforts to further inactivity.

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN VESSELS.—The French corvette Caton had captured, in company with the English frigate Furious, a certain number of vessels in the bay north of Sebastopol, quite close in shore; and under the eyes and within musket range of 1000 or 1200 men, forming the garrison of Eupatoria. The troops of Omar Pacha have driven the Russians out of Brajova. Several forts along the Circassian coast have been destroyed.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The House passed the bills increasing the salaries of executive and judicial officers of Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah and Minnesota Territories; appropriating $72,000 toward paying the expenses of the Oregon Cayuse Indian and Mexican war.

Amending former acts relative to the appointment of surveyor general, and the donation of lands in Oregon—appropriating $20,000 for a military road in Oregon—authorizing a settlement of the expenses attending the Rogue River Indian war in Oregon—appropriating $25,000 for a military road in Utah—to refund to Utah the expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities, and compensating the civil officers who served in Mexico while that Territory was under military government.

The committee on ways and means of the House of Representatives have reported a new and greatly reduced tariff bill, which it is supposed will not pass this session.

A bill has been introduced in the House providing for a semi-monthly, and, if possible, a weekly mail to California, at a cost of $125,000 per annum.

The discussion of the Pacific railroad bill has been postponed in the House of Representatives until December.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.—The Washington Correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, thinks the country may expect a great debate in Congress on the subject of the special mission to Spain. Congress, he thinks, will demand an explanation, and the Government will be obliged to show its hand. It is understood to be the purpose of the Government to declare openly that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a political and commercial necessity; and that it is necessary for the welfare both of Spain and of the United States, for the preservation of peace between the two countries, and for the suppression of lawless enterprises of our own citizens, in connection with Spanish subjects against Cuba.

The New York Times learns from Washington that Rafael, the Mexican consul at New York, who went to Mexico with the ratified Gadsden treaty, returned on the 18th with dispatches to Almonte, but their contents have not transpired.

The Japanese Treaty.

Widely has American [illegible] extended, and there is no com merci l trafic or port in which our ships have not had their part full often the pioneers, and in too many instances have been left as beacons to point out the existence of shoals and dangers learned only by the sad disaster. Yet perhaps, in this sole instance of Japan have government vessels and treaty paved the way. In all others trade has first exerted its mighty influence; wants, desires and mutual benefits have been created, which rendered negotiation easy. But in Japan old prejudices had to be overcome, old laws evaded or annulled, a proud and jealous people to be conciliated, and a haughty government to be influenced. All this has been done, all honor to the officers who have worked the change. The work so well begun by the firmness and tact of Capt Glynn, Commander of the Preble, has been well completed by the ability of Commodore Perry; an achievement which, in its result, cannot be rated too highly in its effect on this western world, and which it will be no small glory to the present Administration to conduct to a successful issue. A great point has been gained; but the Japanese are too much like their Chinese neighbors in their habits and negotiations, not to be ready and willing to avoid all stipulations which may be unpleasant, or modify others to almost a nullity. This is the one great instance where commerce, unaided, will not make its way. If this treaty has been made from the presence of force and a fear of compulsion, every attempt at traffic will be hedged in with restrictions, every petty difficulty magnified. It may be they are kind to the shipwrecked mariners, but the facts that have reached us, and their unwillingness to receive back to their homes their own shipwrecked seamen, with their known coldness to foreigners for so long a period, give this the appearance of a sudden conversion, that will need much care, kindness and nursing to prevent a relapse, and this can only be attended too by Government, which must finish the work so well begun. A vessel or steamer kept almost constantly on that station—a Consul appointed of rare intelligence and amiability—the least profitable perhaps, but most complimentary consulship in President Pierce's gift—a man not only able to cope with the astute Japanese officials—but a sufficient scholar and commercial man to take full advantage of the situation to forward to the Government and people reliable information and data on which to build up a permanent and profitable commercial intercourse. All this is necessary. The seed has been planted but must now be carefully nursed, or the depot excepted, Japan may be a sealed book for many years.

A slight addition to the Ringgold Surveying Squadron will enable proper charts and sailing directions to be completed. In most new countries and new channels of trade the smaller merchant vessels lead the way, grope out the shoals and passages one by one; in time a knowledge is gained and charts are formed. But in this instance we trust Government will see the necessity of immediate survey and direction being given.

The large class and value of the shipping engaged in the San Francisco and China trade, the number of magnificent clippers, constantly on passage—and the fleet of valuable whale ships in the seas contiguous to Japan, all of which will make the new port more or less a stopping place, renders such immediate survey absolutely necessary.

England in all such cases rapidly marks out for her merchant ships the safe and proper course. A new place of traffic found quickly, on the news, a man-of-war, large or small, is stationed, a survey is in progress, and all care given to develop it to immediate importance. Such proceeding has never before been absolutely necessary for us. Our traders have in all cases been sufficiently shrewd, enterprizing and adventurous to beat down the path themselves, leaving the track fairly smoothed for Government to follow. But, in the case of these Japanese, we have much fear that commercial adventure alone will not answer; that as yet we have not a foothold, in spite of fair promise, and we shall look forward with no light interest to the means that will be taken to carry forward a measure so prudently and satisfactorily commenced.

MORE GOLD!—Just as we are going to press, there is a report brought up by the Steamer Whitcomb, that rich gold diggings have been discovered at Shoalwater Bay. It is said that the citizens of Astoria have generally gone over to see what they will see.—Times

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GOLD ON CATHLAPOODLE RIVER.—We learn from Mr. Huff, that valuable mines have been discovered on the Cathlapoodle river, some 30 or 40 miles above its mouth. Large quantities of gold, silver, and rich iron ore, have been found on this river. The Cathlapoodle takes its rise at Mt. St. Helens, and empties into the Columbia at the lower end of Sauvie's Island. It is also reported that there are rich mines in the vicinity of Mt. St. Helens.—Times.

ARRIVAL OF SAINTS.—The Star says, fifty Mormon converts arrived on the Julia Ann, disembarked at San Pedro, to join the Saints at San Bernardino. They number twenty-seven men and women, and twenty-three children—first fruits of missionary teachings in Australia. There must be very strong faith in these people; but their conduct accords with what was related to us by others at San Bernardino. We are told, among these fifty are four women who left their husbands and children, and husbands who left wives and families, believing their salvation depends upon their joining the body of the church.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 19th June, from Havana, with dates to the 14th. The registry of slaves had commenced. Fears were expressed as regards fillibustero expeditions

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PIERCE COUNTY Democratic Convention!

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the **Court House**, in Pierce County, *on Saturday, the 26th day of August next*, to nominate candidates to be supported for the various county and territorial offices, by the democratic party at the ensuing September election.

Per order of Dem. Co. Com.
H. C. MOSELY, *Ch'n.*

OLYMPIA LODGE, No 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices
—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's

BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons, Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,

Fea Bells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Port Monnies, &c, &c, &c

PILLOW & DREW

Aug 5, 1854 46tf

Ex Tarquina.

FLOUR—125 Sacks Chili Flour,
150 Bbls Haxall and Gallego
PORK— 25 Half bbls clear.
HAMS— 5 Casks, Sugar cured
BACON— 5 Cases clear Bacon
TOBACCO, SEGARS, WINES & LIQUORS
WHITE LEAD, BOILED LINSEED OIL, &c., &c
Just received and for sale by
JOHN G PARKER, Jr

Olympia, Aug 5, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE tax payers of Thurston county are hereby notified that the tax list for the year 1854 is now in my hands, and that I will be found at my office in Olympia, during the month of August, from 8 till 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 till 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving taxes. All taxes unpaid on the first day of September next, will be handed over to the Sheriff for collection, with an additional charge of ten per cent for Sheriff's fees

DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
County Treasurer

Olympia, August 5, 1854

MOUNT VERNON, Lewis County
July 26, 1854.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Chcatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C C Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

NEW GOODS
EX TARQUINA!
Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE received, in addition to their former stock, the following goods, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited

We are now offering an invoice of superior black Dress Silk,
Fine De Lains, Merinoes, Woolen Plaids,
Alpaccas, Woolen and Cotton Damasks, Jackonet, Muslins, Dress Linen, Ginghams and Lawns,
Prints, a great variety,
Flannels of all colors,
Linen and col'd Table Covers,
White and col'd Counterpanes,
Kentucky Jeans, Tweed and Cottonade,
Emb. Chemisetts, Under sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c.
Silk, Linen and Cotton Laces and Edgings,
Fine trimmed Silk Satin, Velvet and Straw Bonnets, new style,
Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, a large assortment,
Silk and Satin Ribbons, a variety,
Numerous articles for childrens' wear
Also, fine black and col'd cloth Frock and Sack Coats,
Cassimere, Tweed and Linen Coats,
Superior black and fancy Cassimere pants,
Satinett, Jeans, Linen and Cottonade pants,
Fine Satin, Silk, Cloth and Linen Vests
A large supply of Linen, Checked, Calico, Hickory and Flannel Shirts,
Merino, Flannel Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
Black Silk and fancy Satin Cravats,
Silk pocket Hdkfs and Scarfs,
Silk Metr Cass. Fur and Panama Hats,
Carpet and Enameled Bags,
Gents calf skin and kip Boots,
Gents P Lea. Brogans,
Boys kip Boots and Shoes,
Stationery,
Poetical and Historical works by celebrated authors, School books, and numerous articles belonging to that business
Together with a variety of Hardware, Groceries and miscellaneous goods
An examination of our stock is only necessary to draw costume.
Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits
Our system—Equal justice to all,
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, August 5, 1854 48tf

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G. N. McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W. T.; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment

A. A. DENNY, Administrator.

July 15, 1854. 4w48

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order to me directed, dated the thirty first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty four, by Victor Monroe, associate justice for the second judicial district of Thurston county, I will offer at public out cry to the highest bidder, on Saturday the seventeenth day of August, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., of same day, one grey horse called Grey, and one roan horse called Skookum, taken under attachment in favor of Luther Mills, Jas Vantine, John G. Parker, jr, and Henry Colter, trading under the name of Parker, Colter & Co., against Joseph Latshaw, a non resident of this Territory.

F. KENNEDY,
Sheriff of Thurston county, Wash. Ter
Olympia, Wash Ter., August 1, 1854.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause or provocation, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HERBERT JEAL

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 3w48

To those in want of Brick.

THE undersigned having burned a kiln of about 30,000 brick on Dover point, 7½ miles below Olympia, and being desirous of disposing of the same at the earliest convenience, offers them for sale, whole sale and retail, on terms to suit purchasers.

Specimens may be seen at the store of Geo. A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.

MILLINGTON & SALCOMB.

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 4t48

To the Democracy of Whatcom, Island, Jefferson and Clalam Counties:

A Democratic Convention will be held at Coveland, on Saturday, August 12th for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be balloted for at the coming election to represent the above counties in "Council" at the next session of the Legislature of Washington Territory.

It is earnestly requested that delegates from all the above counties will be in attendance.

By order Committee,
NATH. D. HILL, Sec'y.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Aug 5, 1854.

Provisions—		Groceries—	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb.	.12@18	Sugar, bro. ℔ lb	11@12½
Mutton, " ℔ "	.25@30	Sugar, white crush.	
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb.	.18@20	per lb	@20
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$28@32	Coffee, ℔ lb	18@20
Clear Pork, ℔ "	$32@36	Tea, " "	50@75
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb	.20@22	Rice, Caro., ℔ lb	@10
Hams, ℔ lb	@25	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	14@16
Shoulders, ℔ lb	@20	Dried Peaches " "	none
Salmon, ℔ lb	@10	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Codfish, ℔ lb.	@12½	Soap, ℔ lb	8@10
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl.	$15@16	Starch, ℔ lb	20
Butter, ℔ lb	.30@37½	Candles, ml'd, ℔ lb	25
Lard, " "	18@20	do Adm.	50
Cheese, " "	40@50	do Sperm, " "	62
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs	@9	Tobacco, ℔ lb	40@75
Corn Meal, ℔ lb	@8	Saleratus, " "	25
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, course, ℔ ℔.	@4	Molasses, ℔ gal	.75@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush	$1 25	Syrup, " "	80@$1
Onions, " "	3 00	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon,	75
Beets, " "	3 00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal	1,75@$2
Turnips, " "	1.50	Liquors—	
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb	6@7	Brandy, ℔ gal.	$1 25@1.50
Beans, white, ℔ lb	7@8	Whiskey, " "	1 25@1.50
Eggs, ℔ doz	75	Gin, ℔ gal	.50@$3
Dry Goods—		Port Wine, ℔ gal	1.50@$2
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	11@16	Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon	$1.50@$2
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	12½	Sundries—	
Shirtings, blea 4-4	16½	Nails, ℔ keg	$8 50@$9 50
Drillings, bro ℔ yd	16½	Window glass, ℔ box	$7@$9
Prints, ℔ yard	12½@20	Sash, ℔ light	@25
Blankets, ℔ pr	$5@$7	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz	$3@$5	Buckets, 3 hoop,	75
do cotton, ℔ doz	2 50	Brooms,	25
Paints, &c.—		Lumber—	
Lead, white, ℔ lb.	20	Sawed fir, ℔ M	$15@17
do colors, " "	25@37½	" cedar, "	$16@18
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$2.50	Shingles, ℔ M	$3@$4
Turpentine, " "	3,00	Square timber, ℔ foot	10@12
		Piles, ℔ foot,	4@5

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNIA, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE.

We are prepared to forward **Treasure, Parcels,** and **Merchandise**, to and from

All Parts of the World.

The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c, and **private and confidential business** TRANSACTED with

Fidelity and Dispatch.

We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at **Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.**

ADAMS & CO

Portland, July 22, 1854

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C Allen, next door to G. A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Paloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.

SAMUEL C ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C C Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.

GEORGE & CO

Alki, July 24 1854 47tf

Wanted.

INFORMATION of **WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK**, of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa, or to Adams & Co.'s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion

July 22, 1852 46tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee,
Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar,
Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper,
Tomato catsup, pepper sauce,
Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus,
Adamantine candles, soap
Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches,
Yeast powder, pickles and sardines.
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter,
Flour, salt, hams, lard
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy,
Monongahela and Bourbon whisky,
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom,
Brooms, 30 doz, Buckets, 10 dozen,
Percussion caps, shot and bar lead,
Wash boards, tin plates, twine,
Genuine Spanish float Indigo,
Nails, 30 kegs, assorted

Olympia, July 22, 1854 tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms

CORLISS & ENSIGN

October 1, 1853. 4tf

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,
OLYMPIA, W T

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of *D. C. Beatty*

May 13, 1854 36tf

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowlitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec 3, 1853. 13

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf

[illegible] IS [illegible]

[illegible] assortment [illegible]
Pork, Shoulders, Sug[illegible] and China No 1 E B Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasse Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,
EVERY VARIETY.
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c, &c.

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do, and a large assortment of under and over Shirts

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

HATS AND CAPS.

Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, store pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass ware, Wooden ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54 28tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders, and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM COCK

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
OLYMPIA, W. T

April 15, 1854 32tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Olympia, on the 30th of June, 1854

Allen, Thomas H	2	Lower, Wm.	2
Attell, Josephus		Lee, Geo. W.	
Auton, Wallace,		McCreery, William	2
Anthony, James		Miller, Conrad,	
Bryant, Ery		Merill, Ebenezer	2
Barke, Mr		Maxon, J. W.	2
Burte, Russell	3	Mills, James A.	
Botdwin, Jon B		Megilvery John	
Bradshaw, C W	2	Mills, Henry	
Barge, Francis		Morrow, Oscar	
Burress James		Noe, Savan	
Bailey, William		Owen, Francis B	
Brown, Samuel		Perry, Samuel	
Boles, Adam		Perham, Addison	
Cherry Wesley		Perham, Eugene L	
Clemron, Nave		Palmmer, Tilston	
Crug, D. W.		Phelps, Arthur C	2
Campbell, I. G.	3	Porter, Charles	
Covington, Mrs		Purdy, Franklin	4
Coffey, Elizabeth A		Porter, Doct	
Childs, I F		Porter, C. F.	
Clark, James L	2	Potter, Levi	
Coulter, Henry		Platter, Oliver	
Clayton, Joel		Beames, Joseph	
Collens, John		Richardson, Edmund	
Chapman, Enoch		Rowin, I. B.	
Dudley, James	2	Root, Henry F.	
Davis, Abm		Reynolds, Almor	
Dodge, Robert B		Snider, I D	
Douglass, Robert		Snider, Conrad	2
Dray, Homer		Shamk, Franklin	
Edding, Sarah Mrs.		Schuelo, Addm	
Esslinger, William	5	Shauffer, John	
Fowler, Ebenezer	3	Shauffer, Samuel	
Farquahason Robert	2	Sleyter, Isaiah	
Fensly, William		Sherwood, Warren	
Finch, Eugene	2	Sealy, Frederick W.	
Frost, Osbern		Smith, John A	4
Garret, John M		Stilman, Erasmus D	
Grimes, Frederick		Smill, George	
Garner, John		Townsend, I. D	3
Goodell, Melancthon		Tigard, I	
Haft, E E	5	Veazey, James	
Hoyt, L A		Valptow, Olof	
Heath, John M	3	Wright, Joseph	
Hagerty, Alfred	1	Waterman, Delias	
Hawk, John		Wenbruw, Robert	
Hawrick, James		Wilson, Bengurrow T.	
Hoagland, Mr.		Wilson, James	
Hamlin, Nathaniel		Wood, G. W.	
Kelly, Peter		White, John	
Kertyer, Noah		Woods, Bengurrow T	
Knight, Joseph	2	White, O H.	
Little, J. F.		Whitaley, A H	
Lewis, Benjamin	2	Yeager, William I	2

WM RUTLEDGE, P M

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest"

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES

Olympia, Sept 7, 1853—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.
PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m1

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition. Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.

Olympia, June 10, 1854.—n40

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept 1, 1852 1tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.
BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c, supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug 6th 1853.—1y48

[illegible] lowing articles of
Ready made Clothing, &c
Fine Cloth dress and [illegible]
Fine Cloth, Cassimere and Satinette pants,
Silk, Satin, Cloth, fancy and light summer vests,
Calicoes of all figures and prices,
Flannel and Calico shirts,
Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts,
Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinet, in the bolt,
Drilling, Sheeting, &c.
A lot of Carpenters' tools, Window Glass of all sizes, Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW ACTUAL COST!

N. B. Bettman, Brothers will take in exchange for goods, fresh butter, eggs, oats, &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed. Being determined to close out their present stock of goods at any sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may be obtained on application.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

HAVING this day sold our entire stock of Merchandise, etc, to Mr. F. E. Lynch, the business heretofore carried on by us, will hereafter be conducted in his name.

COLE, ELDREDGE & CO.

Steilacoom, July 6, 1854. 2w46

Territory of Washington, King county,

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

IN The name of the United States, you are hereby commanded to summon Leonard M. Felker, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the District court, to be begun and holden at Seattle in the aforesaid county of King and Territory of Washington, on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer unto William Webster in a civil action; also, that he appear and file his answer with the clerk of said court, within fifteen days from the service of this summons, or judgment will be rendered against him by default

And of this writ make legal service and due return.

SEAL Given under my hand and to which I affix my own private seal, (there being no official seal provided) this 12th day of July, 1854.

D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W. T.

July 15 1854 n45—12.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Bettman & Brand is this day dissolved by mutual consent

All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to M Bettman, who will also settle and adjust all demands which may be brought against the same concern

M BETTMAN,
WM BRAND

Olympia, July 12, 1854. 45tf

The undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Olympia and vicinity that he will continue the business at the old stand, and has this day in connection with his brothers formed a copartnership under the firm and style of Bettman, Brothers.

Thanking his friends for past patronage, he hopes that the same will be bestowed upon the new firm

M. BETTMAN.

July 12, 1854

STUART'S EXPRESS!
From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,
CONNECTING WITH
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
FOR THE
ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

HAVING made arrangements with the well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from *Olympia semi monthly in time to connect with the* P M S S Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California

Bills of exchange procured of Adams & Co on California, Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office in Olympia at Parker's,
" Portland, at Adams & Co's
A. B. STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854

For Sale.

A SALMON fishing seine with rope, corks and lead attached, all new. Also a quantity of Haxall Flour in barrels, Hard Bread and Barley, at the store of

C. & J BROWN,
Lower Steilacoom

July 8, 1854 3w44

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

CATHLAMET, W. T

March 25, 1854 6m29

Horses! Horses!!

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo. Bush.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, Dewamish Bay, April 13, 1854. 32tf

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds under the act of Congress organizing Washington Territory, a grant of 640 acres of land at each one of the following stations.

1st. At the Mission of the Mountain near the forks of the Chihalis river in Louis County, W. T.

2d. At Monticello, where the Mission claims the whole of the land formerly occupied, and since abandoned by I. Thibault, bounding on the north side by Smith's claim.

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon any of the said grants.

J. B. A. BROUILLET.

Fort Vancouver, W. T., June 19, 1854—n43-4w.

DR J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby pre[illegible] decay. Teeth extracted with improved [illegible] the least possible pain [illegible]

All operations warranted to [illegible] faction, or no charge made. Ladies [illegible] residence if requested [illegible]

Feb. 18, 1854. 21tf

I
HAVE an excellent [illegible] in operation [illegible] machinist, and [illegible] his line, in a superior [illegible]

Blacksmithing [illegible] chanic, done at short notice

A supply of Provisions [illegible] Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails [illegible] &c., constantly on hand by the [illegible] kalet, Hood's Canal, between [illegible] Francisco several vessels are running

March 14, 1854 32tf

Drugs & Medic[illegible]

THE subscriber having located at Se[attle,] W. T., takes this opportunity [illegible] zens of the Territory, that he has ope[ned for] sale the most complete assortment [of] DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be [found in the Terri]tory.

Persons in want of good medicines, call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, [corner of Main] and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MOUSE.

Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36

AT TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal.
THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin ware,
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine. *Terms Cash.*

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854. tf.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
Goldman & Rosenblatt

HAVE recently received an assortment of goods which they offer for sale at *wholesale and retail, at prices to suit* purchasers,

DRY GOODS.

A complete assortment, such as Merinoes, Alpaccas, Fig'd Mousline and Barege de Laine; French, English and American prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Plaid, Linen Diaper; Holland, Curtain Damask, Flannel; White Jeans and Sheeting; Toweling, Blk. Broad Cloth; Cottonade; Bed Tick; superior white Jackonet, Cambric, Swiss Mull; Checked and Satin striped Muslins; Embr. Curtain Muslin.

Marseilles, white and colored Counterpanes,
N. W. Chemissetts, Collars and under sleeves;
Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemissetts,
Silk and Cotton Laces; fine Silk Parasols;
Ladies Silk, Cashmi and Cotton Hose
An assortment of Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy articles

CLOTHING.

Cloth Coats; Pants; Black Satin Vests, Silk and Satin Cravats, Blue and Scarlet Flannel over Shirts; Merino under Shirts; L. B. Shirts, Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts; Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats; Boys black Cashmere Hats;

BOOTS & SHOES.

Calf skin and kip Boots, Gents and Boys B. Lea Brogans; Ladies Bootees, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety.

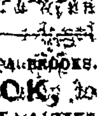
An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentioned.

The above named goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves.

Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1854. 3mo35

MEDICINE.



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

D. R. BIGELOW. QUINCY A. BROOKS.
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Advice given in regard to filing notific[ations], claims, and all Agencies of Town propert[y] to our care, belonging to non residents, [will be] promptly attended to according to [illegible]

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership existing [under the] style of L. B. Hastings & [illegible] solved by mutual consent, [and] continued by L. B. Hastin[gs] under the name and style, who will settle up all the bu[siness of] L. B. Hastings & Co. [illegible] F. W. Pettygrove [illegible] business is [illegible]

Port Tow[nsend] [illegible]

ro-
ou that
hich
ffection
who
guage of
to be sufficient-
authorities on
election of the
he American
ed to such un-
common mother
oppression and tyr-
a speedy termination as
ers on our neighboring
, and the signs of the
dence that such will be

emocrat:
Considerable political ex-
een called into existence
community, by the profound
digious ignorance (extremes
our worthy Governor and his
ayed in a late act of council,
ment of your readers I for-
outline of the proceedings.
st, first be informed that a cer-
David Cameron, who had not
e arrived from Demarara, and who
fortunately for him, married to the sister
of the sapient head of our favored govern-
ment, has lately been clothed by his broth-
in-law with the ermine. The colonists
objected to this appointment, and present-
ed a monstrance to Mr. Douglass on the
subject; he, however, treated this manifes-
tation of public opinion with contempt, and
so ignorant is he of the power of the peo-
ple's voice, that this servant to a company
of fur traders—this man over whom the
sun of civilization has not dawned these
thirty years, and who, does not, perchance
know a windmill from a spinning-jinney,
and who is bound by the ties of sympathy
and affection more closely to the savage
than the white man—had the assumption
to treat with scorn, and the folly to an-
swer with falsehood, a deputation of re-
spectable colonists who waited on him with
the written expression of a great portion
of the inhabitants, disapproving of the meas-
ure.

The consequence has been a public meet-
ing, of which the following is the proceed-
ings; and as it is the first attempt on the
part of the people of Vancouver's Island
to assert their rights, it may be viewed as
the birth-day of the colony.

The meeting, after due notification, was
held on the 4th inst., at Mr. Yates' new
building. Capt. James Cooper, (M. C.,)
was called to the chair, who, after stating
that he had been present at council on the
day when the act constituting Mr. Camer-
on judge of the supreme court had been
passed, that he had voted for it, but that
upon further consideration, he had become
so satisfied that he had given his vote too
hastily to an unadvised proceeding—that
he had written to the Governor to request
that he would call a special council, and
have the matter reconsidered—that Mr.
Douglass had not thought fit even to ac-
knowledge the receipt of his letter, and
that viewing the injurious results likely to
accrue from the appointment unless speedy
measures were taken to annul it, he thought
that it was his duty, failing all other
means, thus publicly to acknowledge his
error and his entire disapproval of the
measure which had, he was now of opinion,
been so hurriedly and without that consid-
eration which so important a subject de-
served, passed through the council.

The chairman then read a letter from
Thos Blinkhorne, Esq, expressing his re-
gret that sickness prevented him from at-
tending the meeting, but expressing his en-
tire approval of its object. A note from
Andrew Muir was also read, the pur-
port of which was the same. R McKen-
zie, Esq, J. P., and Mr. Weir had also
been [illegible] being present, but were unavoida-
bly kept away.

Mr. Swanston was called upon to read
the remonstrance that had been presented
to the Governor some short time previous,
and the replies that his Excellency (?) had
made to the deputation who had waited
on him.

Mr. Swanston concluding, the
[illegible] read the following I hardly
[illegible] fitting appellation, than pro-

[illegible] it is an undeniable fact that
[illegible] on created for the pres-
[illegible] an society, the most vitally
[illegible] which are the means
[illegible] it rigidly follows that
[illegible] most closely scrutinized,
[illegible] ture, constitution and
[illegible] therefore, a community
[illegible] use the most jealous vi-
[illegible] rts is most culpably
[illegible] ential interests,
[illegible] and the prog-
[illegible] of civilization;
[illegible] over these
[illegible] grave duty in-
[illegible] s of still more
[illegible] he outset of a
[illegible] of Van-
[illegible] ected a
[illegible] d with
[illegible] rances

[illegible] rig of [illegible], which
[illegible] never surrender.

2d. That it is the imperative duty of the colonists of Vancouver's Island at this commencement of its political life, to take into most serious consideration the subject of the constitution of the Supreme Court of civil justice lately created; as well as all the proceedings had with reference thereto.

3. That this meeting declares its just conviction that, whatever may be the fact of the legality or illegality of the constitution of the court in the abstract, upon which it does not at present wish to express any opinion; the appointment of Mr. David Cameron as judge of the court, is illegal, improper, and most injudicious, Illegal, inasmuch as the said Mr. David Cameron has never been called to the bar.

Improper and injudicious, inasmuch as he only arrived six months since from Demarara. The community know nothing whatever, of his previous career, he is brotherinlaw of Gov. Douglass who appointed him: he holds another office as clerk of the H. B. Co's coal mines on the Island, at the salary of £150 per annum, being in that capacity, subject to the orders of Governor Douglas as Chief Factor of the H B Co, who, we believe, obtained the appointment for him, and his salary constitutes the largest portion of his known income In the face of that fundamental maxim of civil polity, that the Judicial authority should be separate from, independent of, and not exposed to, the influence of the Executive.

And finally. Inasmuch as the meeting considers that, in the capacity of justice of the peace, in which he had acted about four months, he had already proved himself incompetent to discharge even the duties of that office; and inasmuch as the meeting further considers that he had openly and notoriously displayed gross ignorance, partiality, acrimony and indecorum Ignorance of a magistrate's duties—partiality to one person—acrimony to others—indecorum both generally and particularly to making most unwarrantable reflections upon a brother magistrate; all which considerations jointly and severally prove the averment which this meeting makes, —that this appointment is no less than a glaring indignity to the profession, a degradation of the judicial office, and calculated to bring it into utter contempt.

4. That this meeting considers that since Governor Douglass persists in maintaining the appointment after having been made aware of these deficiencies in Mr. Cameron for the high office which he has conferred upon him, and after having also been made acquainted with the sentiments of the public in regard thereto, expressing their dissatisfaction with it on account of its fundamental illegality, their want of confidence in, and respect for Mr. Cameron, and the evil consequences to be apprehended therefrom: He, Gov Douglass, has come to a determination which will not be for the benefit of the community over which he presides, nor for the honor of the gracious sovereign whom he represents.

5. That this meeting feels it absolutely necessary, since the local authorities refuse to listen to their prayers, to refer the consideration of their grievances to the *highest authorities* in England, and therefore, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare the necessary documents, and take such steps as may otherwise be required, and that

Jas. Cooper, Esq. M. C.,
Edw E. Langford, Esq. J. P.
Thos Skinner, Esq., J. P.
Mr James Yates,
Mr. W. E. Bernfield,

constitute the committee.

6 That this meeting having in view the perilous condition of the colony, and the apparent infatuation of its government, deems it highly expedient for the obtaining of effectual and speedy relief, to appoint a delegate whose business it shall be to lay the statement of their grievances and their anxious prayers for relief at the foot of the throne; and that a subscription list be immediately opened for this purpose

7. That this meeting earnestly requests that the Rev. R. J. Staines, as the most proper person, will consent for the welfare of the colony, whose most vital interests are now at stake, to take upon himself this important office, and trusting that he will accept the charge, does hereby constitute, and appoint the Rev. R. J. Staines its representative according to the purport of the foregoing resolution.

8. That a memorial to the Merchants of the British interest in San Francisco be prepared, praying for their assistance to carry out the objects of the previous resolution, and that the committee already nominated prepare the memorial.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried, and thus ended our first political meeting. I must add, though, that $100 was subscribed on the spot, and that not a man present, but gave his mite; and considering that the great bulk of the meeting consisted of the laboring class, the amount subscribed is extraordinary, bearing convincing proof with it of the strong feeling in the public mind against this abortion of a court.

I have not troubled you with the names of the proposers of the different resolutions, as they were all carried unanimously without a dissenting voice in any one instance.

Yours truly,
A Lover of Liberty,
But not an enemy to properly constituted authority.

[illegible] to the Emperor of Japan.
Donald McKay, Esq, the [illegible] builder at East Boston, is [illegible] a beautiful yacht of [illegible] he intends as a present [illegible] the Emperor of Japan.

[illegible] Surveying [illegible] Pacific Railroad [illegible] rty, [illegible] eached San Diego [illegible] of [illegible] left San Antonio on the 1st of January, examined, and explored the country in the vicinity of the parallel of thirty-two, from Fort Chatbourne in Texas, to El Paso, crossing the Lano Estacado, (Staked Plain) and the Pecos, river, about 45 miles above Captain Macey's trail They encountered several severe northers, the thermometer falling to four degrees above zero. No accident occurred to the party, and the route to El Paso was found to be a short and practicable one. This was the first time the staked plain was attempted to be crossed in the winter season, and near the same spot where Capt Macey lost some twenty of his animals, as well as Lieut. Michler, in their expedition through that region, from the severity and suddenness of the northers

The trip from San Antonio to El Paso by way of Fort Chatbourne, was made in twenty-six and a half traveling days.

At the Rio Grande, found it necessary to go up to Albuquerque and see Gen Garland, commanding that military department, in order to get authority to make a reconnoisance and survey through the State of Chihuawa, and Sonora, with instruments, in accordance with the permission granted by the Mexican Government, and orders to the Commandantes on the frontier to respect all such parties making explorations for railroad purposes, on the part of the United States.

Examined the Rio Grande from thirty miles below El Paso, to the town of Albuquerque, making sketches and surveys of all the important points, such as the Istella Crossing, the Canyon, from the Placer Mountain back of Albuquerque and the *Molino del Norte, or Hart's Mill*, at Franklin, in Texas The latter place is represented by Col. Gray, to be the best for a railroad crossing, being advantageously situated in regard to the construction of a bridge, and approaches from the east around the Guadaloupe mountains, and ascent *to the table lands on west of the Rio* Grande After returning to his encampment at El Paso, from his ride to Albuquerque Col. Gray received an express from Maj Bacchus, Fort Fillmore, with despatches from Lieuts Parks and Stoneman, who it will be recollected left here in *January last, to go across the country* Col Gray did not change his contemplated route from any representations made by Lieuts Parke and Stoneman, as they had only gone over a country which Col Gray was the first to carry a party through some three years ago Information was obtained from them relative to water and grass upon the route, but no abandonment of the original line of Col. Gray's exploration was made whatever, as stated by some of the eastern papers From El Paso the party proceeded west, without trail or guides, and fixed the position of Lake *Guzman and the river emptying into it* Thence on a line west, crossed Cook's road near the parallel of 31 deg 50 minutes, and struck the Mexican frontier town of Tubec, in 31 deg 45 min N. L The head of the Gulf of California was reached at a bay called "Pirnecate," by the Passigo Indians, in about 31 deg. 44 min The whole route was deemed practicable for a Railroad, and some fine country met with, although deserts and regions without water and grass were encountered The party consisted of Messrs W W. De Lacy, P Brady and Shuchart, Assistants, and all *told, numbering some twenty-six persons*

Gov of Nebraska —We learn (says the Harrisburg Pa., *Herald*,) that O Barrett, Esq, of the Harrisburg *Keystone*, has been appointed by President Pierce, Governor of the territory of Nebraska

ARRIVAL OF THE
"EOLIAN,"
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.
S. J. McCORMICK,
Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates
SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do; do third do do, do fourth do do; do fifth do do, do pictorial primary primer; do speling book; The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book
ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic, do mental do, do practical do, do higher do
DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged, do octavo edition, do university do; do high school do, do primary do, do pocket do.
SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy; do chemistry; do botany; do mineralogy; do physiology; do geology, do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols; Ure's dictionary of arts and science.
GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's, Greene's, Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key; do French do; do German do; Bullion's Greek grammar, do Latin do
SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders, copy books, plain or with copies; reward of merit cards, in variety; pens, quill and steel, of best makers, drawing paper, all sizes, do books, in numbers; pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers, ink, black, blue and red; parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils; map of the United States outrollers; do world do, Osborne's water colors, in boxes, primers, all sizes, plain and colored; ink stands, a great variety, cheap, india rubber bands and erasers, pen holders, an endless variety, perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red, motto wafers in sheets and boxes.
STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's, Milton's; Shakspeares, Burn's; Shelley's; Heman's; Scott's; Cowper's; Pollok's; Campbell's, Ossian's; Young's, The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound, and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain, Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture; the new clerk's assistant; the American farmer and barn book; the poultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit, and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hodwell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.
Together with a variety of other works too numerous to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half bound blank books.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854—n41-1m

New Goods,
SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
JUST received and now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,
Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Sattinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 2, '54. -tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T, San Francisco, Cal
M. LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL
April 22, 1854 33tf

J & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O T | TH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.
Williams & Waterman,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T
April 15, 1854 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY
BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time"
Terms—Cash
Olympia, Nov 12, 1853 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Allan, McKinlay & Co, Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon
June 25, 1853 6m42

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq, Steilacoom City
August 12, 1853 50tf

THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,
IS over PRESTON O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon
Oregon City, Dec 1854, 16tf

STOVES.
JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, April 1, 1854 30tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST LOUIS, MO)
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
G C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 185[illegible]

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854 21tf

For Sale Cheap.

TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S Van Winkle, No 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office"
May 20, 1854. 2m37.

W. T. SAYWARD,
HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co, San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City

Notic.
ALL persons indebted to the late G N McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.
URSULA McCONAHA.
Seattle, June 10, 1854.—n40

STEAMER FASHION.
THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between
MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,
twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.
Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the said days.
J. O. VAN BERGEN.
Dec. 1, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY
Office at the Custom House.
Sept 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853

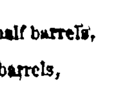
H C MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.
July 9, 1853. tf.

F. A CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—Portland Hospital, Front Street, Portland, Oregon

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept 10, 1853.

J. O. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
mh 25, '54-ly.] Whidby's Island, W T.

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G A Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally:
2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawaiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawaiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2900 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz, looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,
All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, March 25, 1854 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.
GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of DeShutes River
WILSON & HURD
De Shutes, April 8, 1854 n31.

LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire
Also horses kept by the day or week
For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House
A. J Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business
In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms
A. J. BALDWIN & CO.
Olympia, Feb 11, 1854.

NOTICE
THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt George B McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time, to EDWARD J. ALLEN,
Olympia, April 8, 1854 n31

Schictwoot.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates
A. J BALDWIN.
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

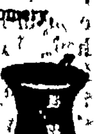
WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No. 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c, &c., &c
OLYMPIA, W. T.
BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
April 29, 1854 24tf

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.
WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c, &c,—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles northeast of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1843.

THOMAS LAMBERT [illegible]
TH. LAMBERT & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Ball and Caps, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable for the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jan. 10, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS OFFICE
PORTLAND, OREGON,
KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
which they offer at the lowest prices,
—CONSISTING OF—
Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys, and Charms Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's
BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons;
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Fea Bells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordions, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Port Monnies, &c, &c, &c.
PILLOW & DREW.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
140, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds, and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c, together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H J & Co, are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c. &c.
Henry Johnson & Co, have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—49tf

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the following articles:
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

40 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla,	500 lbs Saltpetre,
50 doz S P Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	800 lbs Alum,
	255 lbs Balsam copaiva,
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	75 lbs Spts Nitre Dulc;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
20 " Jayne's Alterative,	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
40 " Moffatt's Phoenix Bitters;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
	600 lbs Beeswax;
50 " do Life Pills;	200 lbs refined champhor,
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	400 lbs Copperas,
	500 lbs Glauber salts;
80 " Thompson's Eye Water;	60 gals cold press'd castor oil;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
	8 bbls lampblack,
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	1 bbl Race ginger;
	50 lbs Cassia, in mats,
30 " British Oil;	300 lbs Hops,
36 " Harlem do;	100 lbs Rad Rhei Ind.;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	800 lbs Sal soda;
30 " Bateman's Drops,	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
12 " Ayer's C pectoral	200 lbs Sponge;
	75 lbs Carb Ammonia;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer,	60 doz sweet oil in baskets;
300 gross bottle corks;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
70 cases Sarsap syrup,	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
25 " Lemon syrup;	20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
25 " Raspberry do,	2 bbls Sassafras bark,
500 lbs Herbs, assorted,	200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes,
100 ozs Quinine;	125 ozs Florca Benzoin;
20 " Strychnine;	15 bbls Dyewood;
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;	

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish,	500 lbs Red do;
75 " Japan do;	300 lbs Litharge;
200 " Spts Turpentine,	500 lbs Venetian Red,
200 " Linseed oil;	400 lbs Spanish Brown;
100 lbs essential Oils,	200 lbs light Glue,

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
NO 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware; Cutlery, &c,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,
Horse Powers, Carpenters' Tools,
Tinman's Tools and Machines,
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois Also from the manufactory of Joel Potter, Platteville, Illinois
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,
AT the Fire Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE, GROCERIES
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;
Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c, Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c
W. S. LADD & CO
Portland, June 20, 1853 tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM SHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS. [illegible], COMMANDER,
Will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 28th of each month,
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO, Portland.
Feb. 17, 1854. 23tf

[illegible]
ENSIGN & STIRLING
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE [illegible] and Commercial St. wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same
San Francisco, Sept. [illegible], 1853 [illegible]

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.
September 6, 1853. tf.

PIONEER AN

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND &C.

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

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By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.

PROPRIETORS.

A. M. BERRY, R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY.

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AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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Report of Gov. Stevens

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Annexed is the report of Gov. STEVENS to Mr MANNYPENNY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon whose recommendation the following, amongst other Indian appropriations, was submitted for the action of Congress:

"For expenses of holding a council with, and making presents of goods and provisions to the Blackfeet, Grosventres, and other wild tribes of Indians immediately within or adjacent to the eastern boundary of Washington Territory"

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1854

SIR. My former communications have made known to the department the arrangements made to secure peace between the Indian tribes east and west of the Rocky mountains, and to pave the way for a council where shall be present all the tribes not included in existing treaties—These arrangements consisted in councils held by myself at Fort Benton with the Blackfeet, at the St Mary's valley with the Flatheads, and with other tribes on my way to the valley of the Columbia, and in devolving upon Mr Doty, at Fort Benton, and Lieut Mullan, in the St. Mary's valley, important Indian duties, of which the department has already been informed

Since my last communication I have received additional information showing the necessity of the council

It must be remarked, however, that great caution has been exercised not to commit the government to this measure.

The Indians know that the officers of the government whom they have met deem it necessary that they will strongly urge it, that, in consequence, the consent and co-operation of the Indians themselves has been asked and gained; but that whether it shall be held or not will depend on the action of the authorities at home

I trust that the following brief statement of facts will carry conviction as to the necessity of the council for the protection of our citizens, as well as the protection of the Indians themselves

The Indians whom it is proposed to convene in council at Fort Benton are the Blackfeet, composed of four bands—Piegans, Bloods, Blackfeet, and Gros Venters—and numbering some twelve to fourteen thousand, and the tribes in the Territory of Washington from the Cascade to the dividing ridge of the Rocky mountains, who meet the Blackfeet in sanguinary strife on the plains of the Missouri in pursuit of Buffalo. Besides which, it is hoped that the influence of the council will contribute to prevent the recurrence of difficulties between the Blackfeet and the Crows and Assenoboins. The council directly affects the peace and well-being of some twenty-five thousand Indians, east and west of the Rocky mountains.

Mr. Doty, in the discharge of his Indian duties, visited in December last some five thousand Blackfeet on the Marias river, held councils with their different bands, and was not only received with the greatest hospitality, but was assured by the principal chiefs of their desire to bring to an end these border difficulties, to enjoy the protection of the government, and to learn the arts of civilized life. Their principal chiefs present at the council held by me in September last, have made great exertions to prevent their young men going on war parties, and one of their bravest and most influential chiefs, the "Little Dog," was actually attacked and wounded by the Assenboins, and yet would not retaliate in consequence of his promise in council to abstain from war. By advices received at a subsequent period, I have learned that Mr. Doty, in January and February, was amongst these Indians, and was listened to with the greatest respect. They desire to learn agriculture, and realize fully that the buffalo will soon disappear, and that their only resource will be the cultivation of the soil.

Mr. Doty is now making extensive examinations of the adjacent country, running out the various streams from the Marias to the Three Forks, and from the most westerly bend of the Missouri to Judith river, in order to select the best position for an Indian agency, and ascertain all the facts in reference to the adaptation of the country to tillage and grazing.

Lieutenant Mullan has been equally active in his exertions to collect information of the Rocky-mountain region, in the neighborhood of the St. Mary's valley, has met and held councils with the Flatheads and the representatives from other tribes, and has gained the most accurate information in reference to the habits, numbers, and thoroughfares of the Indians who cross the mountains to the Missouri plains. In an examination made in December and January, he crossed the Rocky mountains four times, exploring many beautiful and some extensive valleys, extending his route to Fort Hall, and accomplishing an aggregate distance of over 700 miles The Washington Territory Indians he reports as bearing in patience the stealing of horses and the loss of men from the war parties of the Blackfeet, having faith that the government will ultimately protect them. Their heroic character and good faith are most signally exhibited in the following pathetic incident, which occurred in November last, referred to by Lieut Mullan, and reported by Mr Doty in these words

"On the 1st of November, six Pend d'Oreille Indians came to this post, and delivered up all the horses that were stolen It appears that they were taken by two young Pend d'Oreilles and run to the Pend d'Oreille camp, then hunting beyond the Muscle Shell, under the command of the chief of that nation, 'Alexander.' The horses were recognized by the stamps as belonging to the whites, and the young men confessed having stolen them at this post A council was held, and it was determined that it was a great sin to steal horses from white men who were friendly to them; that the wishes of the "Great Soldier Chief," who had been at St Mary's, were known to them, and they had promised compliance with them; that stealing these horses would give the Pend d'Oreilles the name of liars and triflers, that they had always borne a good name, and were ashamed to have mean things said of them now; therefore, the horses must be taken back by the great chief and five principal men of the tribe Accordingly they came boldly to the Fort and delivered up the horses, without asking any reward, but, on the contrary, expressing much sorrow and shame that they had been taken

"Thus these six Indians proved themselves not only honest, but brave in the highest degree; coming, as they did, five days and nights' march into an enemy's country, simply to do an act of justice to strangers. They remained here two days, and on departing were accompanied by Mr Clark and myself fifteen or twenty miles on their journey

"During their stay here, a number of Piegan warriors about the Fort became very troublesome to the strangers—so much so, that we were compelled to detail a strong guard for their protection

"Suitable presents were given them from the Indian goods left with me."

In a communication from the St Mary's valley as late as the 9th of March, I learn that Lieut Mullan was then on his way to Fort Benton to expostulate with the Blackfeet, and that the Blackfeet and Crows were at war to the south

Whilst, however, the tribes of the Territory of Washington, consisting mainly of the Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Spokanes, and Nez Perces, and two to three thousand of whom hunt on the Missouri plains each year, and whilst the chiefs present at Fort Benton are complying with their promises, yet never were so many Blackfeet war parties on the trial as during the past winter, says Mr Doty.

"About five hundred, principally Piegans, have passed this post on their way to war, since October 1st; about one hundred were induced to turn back. In the same time eight hundred or one thousand warriors must have passed above and below the Fort, on their way to the Flatheads, Snakes and Crows, as I have from time to time heard of large parties of Bloods, Blackfeet and Gros Venters on the march, and parties are constantly going from the different bands."

Several of the chiefs have taken a decided stand for peace, and keep the warriors of their own bands at home. Others say "this is the last winter we can go to war; next summer the white soldiers will stop us; therefore let us steal this winter all the horses we can;" and yet a single white can go in safety throughout their country, and will be treated with hospitality. His only danger would be that he might at night be mistaken for an Indian, and thus lose both his horses and his scalp.

In this connexion, I will call attention to the importance of conciliating these Indians, so that, in the event of war, they may be our friends. The trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company extend to the north from the Red river settlements, to the Rocky mountains, and their influence over the Indians has been great. A competition for the trade of the Blackfeet now exists between the American ports on the Missouri and the British posts on the Saskatchawan; and it is alleged by Mr. Doty that at the British posts whiskey is furnished the Indians. I am satisfied no such nefarious traffic is carried on at any American post on the Missouri. The Blackfeet, as a general thing, prefer the American to the British trader; and the protection of our government once extended to them, they will cease to be under foreign influence.

But the character of the Rocky mountain region constituting the boundary between these tribes, its adaptation to settlement, the large quantity of arable and grazing land, and the abundance of wood and water, afford an additional reason for the holding of this council. The country must soon and rapidly be settled. I will mention a few characteristic facts

West of the Rocky mountain divide, and at an average distance of less than one hundred miles, are the valleys of the St Mary and Flathead rivers, the one having its source in the divide, whence water flows to the Snake river on the south and west, and to the three forks of the Missouri on the east, and running nearly due north; the other having its source in British territory and running nearly due south; these rivers meet and form Clark's Fork, and they furnish, separated only by a low divide near their confluence, an almost continuous valley, adapted to agriculture and to grazing—the climate so mild that cattle need not foddering in the winter, and the mountain slopes and spurs furnishing inexhaustible supplies of lumber and fuel.—From the very divide several streams and rich valleys descend to the St Mary and the Flathead rivers; the three principal—Big Blackfeet, the Little Blackfeet and the Hell Gate rivers—debouching from the mountains at a single point named Hell Gate These last, particularly the two latter, are great thoroughfares for Indians, and are of the same general character, as to mildness of climate and freedom from deep snows, as the St. Mary's valley. The arable land west of the divide, and in the very heart of the mountains, cannot be less than five or six thousand square miles, for it must be remarked that it is not simply the valleys referred to which go to make up the general estimate, but many lateral valleys must be included—some, and those especially in the vicinity of the Flathead lake, being of remarkable beauty and fertility.

East of the mountains, the country from the divide separating the waters of the three forks of the Missouri from those of Snake river, as far north as the Marias river, is one of extraordinary richness as a grazing country, and there are many and extensive tracts well adapted to agriculture The several river bottoms of the Marias, Teton, Medicine, Dearbon, and some smaller streams further to the south, are well supplied with cotton wood In the region of the three forks of the Missouri, the country, though well adapted to grazing, is rather deficient in wood

The change in the character of the country, on crossing the divide and descending the valley of the Snake river to Fort Hall, is remarkable Lieut Mullan reports that in the whole distance of one hundred miles, the term sterility is alone expressive of the country, there being but one fertile spot, and that Cantonment Loring, five miles from Fort Hall

The valleys from the three forks of the Missouri to the Marias, immediately east of the mountains, will furnish several thousand square miles of excellent arable land, besides a much larger quantity of pasturage I am of opinion that ten or twelve thousand square miles will be a low estimate of the valleys adapted to agriculture in the very heart of, and immediately east and west of, the mountains in the region between the Blackfeet and the Indian tribes of the Territory of Washington—These valleys present many celebrated landmarks, which were pointed out by the Indian guides as the mementoes of Indian strife.

The character of the country, taken in connexion with the facilities of this route, in the excellence of the passes, the abundance of wood, grass and water, and the navigability of the Missouri by steamers to the vicinity of the Great Falls, must go to show the necessity of the council, not simply for the protection of the Indian tribes, but for the protection of our citizens now forming nuclei of settlements in the vicinity of the Great Falls, and in the St Mary's valley, and wending their way to the Territories of Oregon and Washington on this route

A party is said to be now starting from Minnesota, and so favorable is the route for wood, water and grass, that I have no doubt that emigrants to these Territories will seek it from the line of the Platte—From our most experienced hunters and trappers, who have lived years on the Yellow-stone, and are familiar with all the passes in the Black Hills, I am satisfied that the northern passes can be reached from the line of the Platte at several points between Council Bluffs and Fort Laraime A choice of routes is an obvious advantage in case of a large emigration, which is going on this year, and is likely to go on for some years to come.

The navigability of the Missouri to the vicinity of the Great Falls for steamers of from 18 to 20 inches at all seasons of the year, when the river is not obstructed by ice, and for steamers of from 30 to 36 inches, for one-half of the season, determined by the recent survey of that river; and to be inferred from its navigability for keel boats drawing 22 inches at the lowest stage, lightering at several points, and for keel boats of 18 inches without lightering, has an important bearing on this question. Indeed, the members of the fur companies, who have been or are now in charge of posts on the Missouri—as Robert Campbell, Alexander Culbertson, Mr. Clarke, and others—simply from their own practical experience in the use of these keel-boats, have long been satisfied as to the navigability of this river for steamers, and would not hesitate to employ them did their business warrant it. The head of steam boat navigation on the Missouri river is only about five hundred miles from that on the Columbia, and it cannot be doubted that it will prove an important route of communication. The experience of the Nicaragua transit route when iron-hull stern-wheel boats, drawing from 13 to 17 inches of water, and carrying four hundred passengers with their baggage, and of the Allegheny river in Pennsylvania, and the little Tombigbee in Alabama, is conclusive on this question.

I have submitted the practical difficulties of the navigation of the Missouri, with its currents, rapids and bars, and sudden deflections, to the consideration of experienced men who have been the pioneers on these rivers, and are skilled both in the construction and the running of boats, and they are satisfied that steamers of very considerable tonnage, and carrying many passengers, can be used on this river the entire distance to the vicinity of the Falls; and a company now in Oregon, who are running a line of steamers on the Upper Willamette, are contemplating extending another season the line of the Columbia, from its present terminus at the Dalles, to Wallah Wallah.

The Missouri river furnishes the natural channel for the supplying of goods for the proposed Indian council at Fort Benton, and also for the permanent supply of goods to Indians in the eastern portion of the Territory of Washington.

Should no action be had in this matter till so late a period of the session that the council cannot be held till another year, it nevertheless ought to be made this session, in order that timely notice be given to the Indians, the preparations be made with care, and nothing omitted to secure its complete success. The funds will be wanted for the fiscal year for which appropriations are now being made, and the Indians now looking forward to the council will feel that they have been trifled with, unless definite information can be given to them in relation to it the present year.

I submit these facts and considerations, with the earnest hope that, when placed before Congress, they may show the absolute necessity of the council to the preservation of peace among the Indians, and the protection of the property and persons of our citizens; and that the present opportunity may be availed of, when these tribes are desirous to be on permanent relations of amity with our government and with each other.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Territory of Washington

HON. GEO. W MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C

☞ We copy the following from the San Francisco *Herald* of a late date.

"On the first page of to-day's issue, our readers will find a mass of interesting information illustrating the products, trade and progress of California during the first six months of the present year It will be seen, the total amount of gold dust shipped up to the present time, was $24,725,581, which is $4,263,971 less than during the same time of 1853. Our mines have unquestionably yielded more abundantly the present year than last, and this diminution in the shipment of gold must result from some other cause than a falling off in the production of the precious metal A variety of causes have operated to diminish the exports. We have imported less from abroad, and paid much lower prices than ever before, and the consequence is, have had less to send out of the country to pay our debts Leaving out of view the sums transmitted by residents in California for the support of their families and friends at the East, it is evident that our citizens would only send abroad such an amount of gold as would pay for what they import If they imported nothing, they would export no gold, although the mines might be yielding infinitely better than ever The shipments of gold dust, therefore, must not be taken as an unvarying criterion of the product of the mines. We have now a Mint of our own in constant operation, and by means of its agency, the surplus of gold dust over and above the amount required for export, is being rapidly converted into coin and added to the circulation of the State We find, therefore, the falling off in the shipments of gold, an evidence of our prosperity, rather than an indication, as several of the journals at the East are disposed to regard it, of the exhaustion of our gold fields."

OCCUPATION OF KANSAS.—An Association has been incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, under the name of the "Emigrant Aid Society." Its capital is $5,000,000, in shares of $100. It is prohibited from holding more than $20,000 in real estate in Massachusetts, or to assess more than $4 on each share, in 1854, or more than $10 in any year thereafter. Its plan is to contract forthwith with the Transportation Lines for the conveyance of 20,000 emigrants; giving the advantage of the reduced fare to the emigrants. To erect a large Receiving Establishment in Kansas, where the emigrants may be accommodated until they have time to settle themselves. To send out and set in operation steam saw mills, grist mills, and such necessaries of civilization as require capital, with the apparatus for a weekly newspaper.

The War in Europe.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND TURKISH COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN A COUNCIL OF WAR.

[From the London Times, June 1.]

The Commanders-in-Chief of the allied forces in Turkey, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, accompanied by the Seraskier or Minister of War of the Porte, proceeded in separate steam vessels, on the 18th of May, from Constantinople to Varna, to hold a Council of War, and to determine the operations of the campaign.—According to some accounts it was expected that admirals Hamelin and Dundas would also attend this meeting, but at any rate it is known that the French and English Generals have had an interview with Omer Pasha, the result of which was highly satisfactory to the chiefs of the allied armies, and probably equally so to the Turkish General. We may presume, therefore, that the next operations of the troops have been discussed and determined with that particular knowledge of the resources of the Turkish army and of the nature of the country which Omer Pacha possesses; while Marshal St Arnaud, and Lord Raglan have considered the subject with the science and judgment of their respective staffs. The conference must have taken place at the very time when the Russians under Prince Paskiewitsch were directing their fiercest attacks against the fortress of Silistria, and consequently, the principal officers of the allied army were in the best position to decide on the measures which might be taken for the relief of that place. Their determination appears to have been that it is not expedient to expose the Turkish army to the risk of a general action for the sake of repelling the attack of the Russians on the fortresses which cover the right bank of the Danube Neither is it supposed to be their intention to throw any considerable portion of the allied armies on the coast so as to come into immediate collision with the advanced post of the Russians If we are right in conjecturing that the operations contemplated are of a different nature, although they may disappoint the natural impatience of the public, we can only hope that experience will show that the decision of the French and English commanders is based on sufficient grounds.

It is said that the Turkish fortresses on the Danube are capable of very considerable resistance, and that the Russians, at the outset of the campaign, are losing prodigious numbers of men in attacking them The attempt to carry Silistria by a *coup de main* not having succeeded, if the siege is to be opened by regular approaches the operation is not likely to be a short one.—The place is well garrisoned, well commanded, and, according to the last accounts, completely prepared for a siege of some duration, we venture, therefore, to speak of the probability of its resistance with more confidence than we felt some days back—Rustchuck and Rassova, above and below Silistria, are still in the hands of the Turks; and, although they would probably not hold out very long after the fall of the greater fortress, they have not yet been regularly attacked But, though we do not underrate the importance of these positions, and we know that their garrisons are rendering incalculable services to the common cause by their resistance to the enemy, these fortified places are in reality the out-works of the Turkish position, and do not constitute its principal strength.—Bulgaria is defended by the line of the river, and by the line of the Balkan; but the latter is the real bulwark of the Ottoman empire, and it can profit the Russians nothing to carry the outer line of circumvallation with a heavy loss, if fresh obstacles of incalculably greater magnitude rise up before them as they proceed The further they advance within this region north of the Balkan, the worse their position becomes The bulk of their army is exposed to the pestilential marshes of the Danube during the heats of summer, while the allied forces occupy the heights At this season of the year abundant pasturage may be found for the horses and oxen of the army, but in a few weeks hence it will be consumed and burnt up The invading army exhausts its strength against the fortified places on the river, and the scattered detachments of the enemy; but, in the meantime, the forces in defence of the main position remain comparatively fresh and unbroken. Behind the lines of the Balkan a European army is preparing to advance at the proper time with irresistible force, and the concluding months of the campaign ought to effect the annihilation of the enemy. If such be the plan of the allied generals, they would, in fact, apply to the strategical arrangements of the campaign the same principle which regulates the tactics of a great battle—to hold the defensive in an advantageous position as long as possible, and then at the turn of the day to assume the offensive, and rout the assailants. We speak, of course, hypothetically, for, whatever be the plan formed in Vurna or Shumla, it can only be known by its results. But we are confirmed in the opinion we have hinted at, by the fact that a very considerable portion of the expeditionary force remains at Gallipoli, whence it will probably advance by way of Adrianople to the rear of the Balkan, a distance not exceeding one hundred and sixty miles; while the troops already at Constantinople may proceed by sea either to Bourgas Bay or to Varna. The last intelligence received from Constantinople, and dated the 22d of May, expressly states that Adrianople is to become ... mies ... inform ... gener...

The ... differs so ... of fighting ... achievements de... adherence to th... warfare, that we ... upon our reade... their judgment ... rences of this ... first instance ... stood by the ... presume to decide ... of chess by the first moves; ... great and terrible game on which the eyes and mind of Europe are now intent, we all know that the honor, security and welfare of the mightiest empires are at stake, and that the interests we have so deeply at heart will best be served by confidence in the general upon whom this enormous responsibility has been laid. To commence a contest of this serious kind by rushing at the enemy where he is strongest and best able to defend himself, and before our own resources are perfectly collected and prepared for action, may be an act of foolhardy valor, but it would indicate a total want of that judgment which is the most essential condition of success. The question is not how the allied Generals will begin this war, but how and where they will end it—not where they are to make their first push against the Russian battallions, but how they are to conduct their operations to the eventual destruction of the enemy's power in the field; and we have no doubt that the measures they have determined upon are those best calculated in their judgment to secure that object, and to win for themselves, for their troops and for the country the prizes of successful war.

Late from Salt Lake.

The Union announces the arrival at Sacramento, on the 1st of July, of Messrs. Kinkead and Holliday, direct from Salt Lake and Carson Valley, having left Deseret on the 4th June. They bring eight days later news than received by the mails on the 2d inst.

The amount of stock on the way from Salt Lake is very considerable. Mr Kinkead's train consisted of 1000 head of cattle, 100 mules, 50 wagons, and upwards of 100 men, women and children These are now crossing the Sierra Nevada by the Carson route Holliday and Warner have 700 head of cattle and 30 mules; Middleton, 800 sheep and 300 head of cattle; Kew, 300 head of cattle; McDonald and Adams 270, and McCanslind 400. These are all in the mountains on their way hither. Herritt was to start with 200 cattle on the 13th of July; Montgomery with 600 head; Nabl and Wisley, and McLelland, with cattle, and Rucker with 2,500 sheep, were passed at Stony Point, on the Humboldt. At the Thousand Spring Valley, beyond the Humboldt, passed Ely and Meshan, on the 14th ult., with 300 head of cattle, and on Green River, Yates of St. Louis county, Mo., with 800 or 900 sheep. A party of packers were met at Blue Springs, who gave information that a man, some time previously, had murdered his companion He was caught and hung on the Humboldt on the 28th of M... A train of emigrants arrived at Salt Lake on the 2d of June, from Wisconsin. George Watson was seen on the Humboldt, with eight or nine hundred cattle and seven hundred sheep. Mr Kinkead reached Carson Valley on the 27th ult. Mr. Eaton came in on the 20th, with three hundred head of cattle. The grass along the Humboldt is fine, but the same disease prevails among the stock on Carson river which was so fatal last season An outlet from what has heretofore been heretofore been considered the "Sink of the Humboldt," has cut its way some thirty miles through the desert, and empties itself the "Sink of the Carson." Some little attention to agriculture is apparent on the Humboldt. A man from Salt Lake has a farm 60 miles below the head, on the south bank. The Indians are generally quiet, but steal stock whenever an opportunity presents. The weather has been cold and wet, and the season backward. Our informants experienced rain all the way down the Humboldt; and it rained for five consecutive days after leaving Bear river. They met many emigrant relief trains on this side of the Humboldt The California mail arrive at Salt Lake on the 3d June; a Eastern mail on the 26th May, left Independence on the 1st of th... On the 31st May the Oregon mail ... On the 30th of May, Brigham ... party arrived from the scene of the ... with the Indians, who hav... trouble. On the 29th Ma... Salt Lake to the dept... and our informants al... that on the 8th June ... snow storm on the ... ever, are ver... bare of ... goods ... The m... gratic... is des... Terr... per... tion. ... west ...

SS.

LIS.

2ND JUD. DIST.

ALL.

COMMISSIONERS.

S. FORD, Sen.

N. LOW.

SHELTON.

[illegible] OF PROBATE.

EPH CUSHMAN.

[illegible]ENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

[illegible]IEL R. BIGELOW.

[illegible]R COUNTY TREASURER.

[illegible] IAM RUTLEDGE Jr.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

URBAN E. HICKS.

FOR SHERIFF.

ANTONIO B. RABBESON.

FOR ASSESSOR.

WILLIAM PACKWOOD.

FOR CORONER.

ANDREW J. BALDWIN.

Democratic Convention.

Again have parties broken ground and entered the field of political strife for supremacy, and in another column will be found the result of the action of the Democratic Convention for Thurston county, assembled on Saturday last. The above ticket will keep its place at our mast-head until victory or (improbable) defeat be accorded to the candidates through the partiality of their fellow-citizens.

It would be but the repetition of an already "thrice told tale," to inform the Democracy of Thurston, that every precinct in the county was fully and fairly represented, evincing, most conclusively, that when it is deemed essential to rally to the defence of the principles innate in every democratic heart, to preserve from the hands of the spoiler the legacy of republican doctrines, immutable within themselves, but which were given such unmistakable utterance to by that apostle of democracy, whose memory his followers love to venerate—the plow will be stayed in the furrow—the sickle be left quietly on the shock—the workshops be closed, and the *people* unite in solid column to secure their perpetuity.

Being almost in the midst of harvest, the attendance was extraordinary, plainly indicating that all sacrifice of time, trouble and expense was lost sight of, in the importance of making preparation for the ides of September, giving an earnest, too, that a spirit of vigilance will be abroad until that time, sufficient to overwhelm all opposition with defeat and disorder.

The proceedings of the Convention was conducted with marked decorum—the candidates, it will be observed, have been selected from all portions of the county, and if universal satisfaction does not ensue to the party, it will be no fault of the course pursued by their delegates

The Rubicon has been passed ! and no doubt, the political alchamists of our ancient enemy, have analized the character of the [illegible] material surrounding them, preparing to bring an organized array of such dis[illegible] influences as they can cajole into support, to operate in the coming [illegible]. The thinking and intelligent por[illegible] people, who entertain opinions [illegible] the principles ever advoca[illegible] party, would do well to [illegible] by giving their support [illegible] at the approaching [illegible] only be despised the [illegible] and that although their [illegible] the deed, they would [illegible] here, are well organ[illegible] heaven and earth to [illegible] in the county and [illegible] requires a proper vigi[illegible] on the part of the [illegible] their deep laid [illegible] fond an[illegible] determine [illegible] of the [illegible] the dem[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] his o th citiz ns of [th]e United States—a greater love for the perpetuity of the Union—more jealous of State sovereignty—more progressive in everything tending to the advancement of our common country to that high position amongst the nations of the earth for which she was designed by nature to attain, than the party to which we are and ever have been opposed; and it is confidently expected that the democracy in every county in the Territory will see to it in time, that they nominate and elect such men as will be sure to carry out their views in a legislative capacity.

We quote whig authority by inserting the following from the Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, and leave the facts therein contained for the discussion of the opposition, sounding, as it does, the funeral requium over the *national* existence of the whig party :

"It may be said that there is now but one organized national party in existence, and that is the Democratic party. This party, although troubled by temporary faction in its ranks, as it was in its conflict with the United States Bank in Jefferson's time, is nevertheless a substantial and powerful party."

The Whig party being broken up and disbanded, the scattering fragments must needs seek a coalescence somewhere, which it can never do with the one which has driven it from place and power. Neither could the Democracy receive without repentance and purgation, a party which has been described in general terms, as a natural tendency of their doctrines, as being a league—"*the coalition of those who would consume without producing, live without working, know without learning anything, have all the places of government without being able to fill them.*"

EDITOR PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT—Having received urgent solicitations from some of my political friends to be a candidate for Representative or Councilman at the ensuing election, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to apprise the Democracy of Pierce generally, that I should not accept, if proffered me, a nomination for either branch of the Legislature

H. C. MOSELEY.

Steilacoom, Aug 5, 1854

Being fully satisfied that the "bone and sinew" of Pierce county would have extended to Judge H. C. MOSELEY a warm and heartfelt support, should he meet with a nomination as a candidate for either the House or Council, we deeply regret that he declines to become a candidate at the approaching election.

We hope, however, that after a *mature* "second sober *thought*,"—as he is always "sober," and in the last Legislature has proved himself "second" to none on the floor of the House, in point of manly firmness and ability, will induce him to change his present determination, and consent to become a candidate, should he receive the nomination, for the general good of his county and the Territory at large,—albeit at a pecuniary loss

Judge MOSELEY is a democrat after the true qualification of the term, in which there is neither "variableness nor shadow of turning ;" and as chairman of the judiciary committee last winter, discharged the arduous duties of that position in a highly creditable manner, and was ever found fighting and voting with the true democracy, against the organized opposition, and "*tender feet*" of every description

If Judge M.'s mind is not unalterably fixed in the premises, we can assure him in advance, that he would be greeted by many warm friends in the Legislature on his return

"Mr. Clark Drew, one of our most estimable citizens, and a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word—left our city, where he has sojourned for the past three years, for Olympia, which place he contemplates making his future home. We heartily recommend Mr Drew to the citizens of Olympia, as a man every way worthy, and fully qualified to act well his part in whatever he may undertake ; and trust he will find among them as true and warm friends as he has left in Portland

A short time before he left, a complimentary salute was given him by some of the members of the "Portland Independent Volunteers," as a token of their appreciation of his worth as a man, a citizen, and a patriot—*Esto perpetua !—Portland Times.*

It is only necessary to inform the editor of the "Times," that Mr DREW managed to survive the *shock* and arrived safely at this place a fortnight ago—has already hung out his sign, and spends his leisure time here in the sport of eating clams, killing birds and catching dog-fish !

Mr. GEORGE SHAZER, of Nesqually Bottom, brought to our office on Saturday last, a specimen of what he calls *Democratic* Wheat, a number of stocks of which measures six feet ten inches. This is a strong democratic growth, and we hope all its productions will be in proportion

[illegible] on the subject of the recent school examination of the classes under the [illegible] of Mr. B. CORNELIUS, will ap[pear] next week.

[School] [E]xamination.

We [illegible] d reference to the Classical [illegible], Commercial and [Tr]aining [Sch]ool which had been commenced in Olympia, under the direction of Mr. B. CORNELIUS, and have ever been of opinion that his labors would prove eminently successful. Two weeks ago we took occasion to observe :

"We have no hesitation in saying that all interested in the cause of education will conclude, after the examination, that few or no persons could have advanced the education of the youth in his vicinity more successfully than has been accomplished under the direction of the present teacher during the time he has been engaged."

Since the examination, we are gratified to know that our anticipations have been fully realized, and that the credit for a thorough knowledge of his profession has been awarded to him, of which a preceptor in any institution of learning might well be proud.

Both parent and pupil, so far as we have heard, accord to Mr. CORNELIUS the highest credit and esteem for the able and acceptable performance of his delicate trust, and our citizens cannot but acknowledge that they would be committing a great injustice to themselves by parting with his services under any circumstances, should Mr. C. have the least inclination to continue his course of instruction

With the permission of the author, we adopt the following article concerning the school examination, which terminated the first three months of Mr C's labors amongst us in the cause of education :

On Tuesday, Aug. 8, by invitation of BERNARD CORNELIUS, Esq., the ladies and gentlemen of Olympia attended the examination and closing exercises of the first term of his school.

Previous, however, to commencing these exercises, Mr. C delivered an exceedingly interesting address on the subject of Education, giving his views of the manner of teaching, and the important relation subsisting between parent and teacher on the one hand, and the still more important subject of the proper exercise of the delegated power of the teacher in his intercourse with the pupil Thread-bare as has the subject of Education been worn by the repeated treaties, essays and addresses thereon, justice to the learned lecturer requires the assertion that he forcibly presented several new ideas His remarks were instructive, chaste and at times eloquent As a committee of our citizens have requested them for publication, and we learn that their request will be complied with in time for next week's issue, we omit any further comment.

At the close of his address he proceeded to examine the various classes in Reading, Etymology, Mathematics, etc His system of teaching is by the inductive method, and when his class have performed their reading, the matter of which they have read, and their views on the subject form the basis of an examination This is followed by analytical exercises on the formation of words with the root from which they are derived, and the use of affixes and prefixes

Another exercise, pursued with entire success, was the relation of an anecdote by the teacher. The scholars were then required to write, in their own style, the substance of what they had heard Thus is the memory trained, and practice in spelling, and the art of composition and letter writing afforded.

In Mathematics, rudamental Algebra, Fractions, Proportion, etc, and oral Arithmetic, the scholars displayed a commendable expertness and alacrity in answering. In these branches they appear to be admirably trained.

The classes being through with their lessons, several of the pupils were called upon for recitations A "trilogue," in which MISS COCK and MISS HEAD, and Master THOMAS JAMES took parts, called the "Credulous Woman and the Fortune Teller," afforded much amusement to the audience, and did great credit to the parties engaged Master HENRY HALE recited the "Orphan Boy" with good voice and emphasis—when the teacher announced that the time had arrived to distribute the prizes for successful performance through the term — The following is the list of the youthful receivers :

First class—THOMAS JAMES, 1st prize,
Miss C. COOK, 2d "

Second class—HENRY HALE, 1st prize,
Miss A. COCK, 2d "

Third class—SAMUEL HALE, 1st prize,
Miss RUTLEDGE, 2d "

Fourth class—WM. SAYLOR, 1st prize.
Miss S. COCK, 2d "

In conclusion we might remark the great disadvantages under which Mr CORNELIUS has labored, the deficiency of school books and their want of uniformity—the variety of methods in which, at their various places of nativity, the first education of the scholars have been pursued. It were a task to have organized and reconciled these conflicting elements. Mr. C. has done more—out of chaos he has brought order, and in the short time he has been engaged, "advancement," too, has followed.

The excellent communication of Dr. J. G. COOPER, dated from Steilacoom, on the subject of a new road to the Coast on the route recently traversed by himself and a small party, from the head of the Sound to Shoalwater Bay, has been received, and after being in type was crowded out to make room for the news received by the Express. It will appear next week, and we hope to receive other, and frequent communications from the author.

This and That.

The following was handed us for publication by ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., Chairman of the Apportionment Committee of the recent Whig Convention :

MR. EDITOR—In your issue of the 5th inst, you allude to the Whig convention of Thurston county held the 29th ult., and its organization, and say in your editorial that the convention was composed of twenty delegates, ten of whom were appointed from Olympia district, leaving the inference that the other eight precincts of the county were allowed but ten In this you were doubtless honestly mistaken. The apportionment as made by the committee appointed for the purpose, assigned Olympia 10, Chambers Prairie 5, Mound Prairie 3, Black Lake 2, Coal Bank 2, Nisqually 3, Rocky Prairie 3, South Bay 2, Yelm 2, making in all 32—thus giving the country precincts 22 votes instead of ten, as might be inferred from the article alluded to. True, some of the precincts did not respond by delegates, when called, and some that did were not fully represented, but in every instance those present were empowered to cast the whole vote to which their precincts were entitled by the committee's apportionment, which in the aggregate amounted to 25 present On some of the ballots the whole vote was not cast, and on some one of those your article was doubtless predicated, and hence your mistake

I am, very respectfully, &c ,
ELWOOD EVANS,
Chm'n Apportionment Committee, Whig County Convention

If there is one position in the world more contemptibly embarrassing and harrassing than another, it is the editorial management of a political paper in a county where parties are organized, and where there is but one paper printed, and where, whilst that journal is required by choice to take a positive stand in favor of the nominees and principles of one party, it is expected, at the same time, to give a refutation to everything that might bear the least semblance of misrepresentation that utterance may have been given to, with regard to the other.

In this dilemma, it is necessary to take one of two positions. Either to effectually bar the door to all reply of the opposition —no matter how loud the outside clammer, or else, in a more liberal spirit of party warfare, *invite* the correction of such real or *imaginary* causes of complaint as the opposition may honestly deem proper should be made

The first course pointed out we could only regard as that of the dishonest, designing politician, who "would know the right, and still the wrong pursue"—engaged in a weak and wicked cause—unworthy of success, save in eternal darkness

We are disposed to pursue the latter course, by what we believe to be duty to all political parties, and certainly from inclination. In the first place, we have no inclination to publish anything, in the campaign before us, but what we believe to be strictly true, and will at all times cheerfully correct any statements we may make on evidence that they are erronious The democracy of this territory does not seek to purchase a triumph with the price of falsehood and misrepresentation, but basing the justice of their cause on the principles advocated by the democratic founders of our faith, appeal to the intelligence of the people—to the toiling masses—to the history of the past—*to truth*—to bear the party on to victory. As a laborer in the cause of democracy, would we not be doing violence to the party by a resort to falsehood and misrepresentation as a means of securing the end desired ? Nay, would we not by that course actually jeopardize our prospects of success, and perchance bring defeat upon our party, as it would be echoed throughout the territory *that the only paper therein was in the hands of the democracy, and that the whig party had no organ through which to reply ?*

Being, as yet, the only newspaper in the territory, our position, in a political point of view, is necessarily rendered signally annoying ; and no matter how correct and impartial a course might be pursued in its publication, there are always plenty of persons who are ready to resort to a *slanderous* course with regard to its publication, and descend to the most miserable subterfuges in order to detract from its merits, and impugn the motives of the person having the editorial control

This is to be expected, and we do not murmur at it; indeed, were it otherwise, we would not suppose the course of our paper a correct one. But as we have no disposition to turn Don Quixotte and wage a war against wind-mills, in answer to the expression of violent invectives, by many of members of the opposition party, relative to an article which appeared in last week's paper, concerning the recent whig convention, we cheerfully give place to the above explanation of the chairman of the apportioning committee of the convention ; and whilst we would return our acknowledgments for the compliment conveyed, we will briefly sum up the facts contained in our article of last week, in connection with the above explanation, and leave the reader to determine *how much* we have been "mistaken" As the proceedings had not been furnished us our information was obtained from private sources, and if we were not able to learn *all* the facts, we considered we had a sufficiency upon which to predicate the article in question.

We stated that from *four* precincts there were no representatives at all; which is not denied.

We stated that Olympia precinct cast *ten* votes ; and it is admitted that this precinct was entitled that number.

Now we have been unable to learn except on a single ballot, that *twenty-one* votes were cast—none others exceeding *twenty*—taking that vote for a basis then, we ask whether it was not fair to presume that the Olympia precinct divided its strength equally with the balance of the county ?

Not knowing at the time of penning the article in question anything in relation to the *number of delegates each precinct* had been entitled to in convention, as per apportionment referred to, we will leave our readers to correct for themselves any false impression which they may have entertained on the score of that omission.

That the proceedings on the whig convention was conducted with marked decorum, all who were present bear testimony, and that any *real* advantage was shought by any considerable number of delegates, we are not inclined to believe, as it is very *apparent* that the convention was nothing more nor less than a "ratification meeting"—everything having been cut and dried in advance—consequently the *number* of delegates in attendance would not have been very material as to the result.

In conclusion we would remark, in the language of another, that candor compels us to say that their candidates are about as clever embodiments of what is left of whiggery, as could have been selected.

Proceedings of the Democratic County Convention.

In accordance with previous notice, the Democratic Delegates from the various Precincts in Thurston county, met in the town of Olympia, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 5th of August, A D. 1854, The Convention was called to order by Mr CHARLES E. WEED, and on motion, Judge FORD was called to the chair, and URBAN E HICKS appointed Secretary.

On motion a call was made for the different Precincts, and it was found that the Representatives of the party from each were present, except Leonard Durgan from Big Mound Prairie Precinct and Smith Hays and J. W. French from Olympia Precinct. Whereupon it was decided that the above vacancies should be filled by the members present from said Precincts Big Mound Prairie Precinct authorized Mr. Baker to cast the vote of Leonard Durgan, and Olympia Precinct appointed Messrs James C Head and J L Perkins in place of Messrs. Hays and French

On motion of Mr. Ruddell, the Convention then adjourned for fifteen minutes

The Convention being again called to order, Mr Wm. Rutledge offered the following Resolution, which was adopted

Resolved—That the manner of choosing the various candidates shall be by ballot, and that for Representative, three ballotings shall be had, the first two to be informal, and the four receiving the highest number of votes on the third ballot shall be declared to be the nominees of the Convention "

Messrs. S. D Ruddell and Wm Rutledge, Jr., were appointed Tellers

The following named gentlemen was then put in nomination before the Convention for Representatives, to-wit :

William Cock, Benjamin L. Henness, Andrew J. Chambers, Sidney S Ford, W P. Wells, Joseph A White, B F Shaw, Stephen Guthrie, Daniel Kiser, H. A Judson, Urban E. Hicks, Joseph Cushman and G. J Willard.

The third ballot resulted in the nomination of WILLIAM COCK, BENJ. L HENNESS, STEPHEN GUTHRIE, and WILLIAM P WELLS

On motion the Convention then proceeded to nominate a Prosecuting Attorney for the 2nd Judicial District,

On the first ballot Mr B. F. KENDALL having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to ballot for three County Commissioners The first ballot resulted in the nomination of SIDNEY S FORD, Sen , JOHN N. LOW, and LEVI SHELTON.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Judge of Probate The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

The Convention then balloted for Sheriff. The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr A. B. RABBESON.

The Convention then balloted for County Auditor, and on the first ballot URBAN E HICKS having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared duly nominated.

For County Treasurer—WILLIAM RUTLEDGE was nominated without opposition

For Superintendant of Common Schools —DANIEL R. BIGELOW was nominated without opposition.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Assessor The second ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. WILLIAM PACKWOOD.

For Coroner—Mr. ANDREW J. BALDWIN having received a majority of the votes cast was declared duly nominated.

Mr. Wm Rutledge, Jr., then offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*—That the members of this Convention fully and firmly approve the action of the Convention in the nomination of candidates this day confirmed, and that the Delegates from the several Precincts pledge to each other their hearty support to the nominees at the ensuing September election, and will use all honorable means to procure the election of each and all the candidates."

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the President and Secretary.

On motion the Proceedings were ordered to be furnished to the *Pioneer & Democrat* for publication.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

SIDNEY S. FORD, Sen.
President.

URBAN E. HICKS, *Secretary.*

News by Stuart's Express !

FASTEST TRIP EVER MADE BETWEEN PORTLAND AND OLYMPIA !

On Monday last, STUART made his appearance in Olympia about 12 o'clock M., having left Portland on the morning of the day previous—making the distance between the two places, stoppages included, *within thirty-six hours !* This is a feat that we believe has never before been accomplished—requiring constant and rapid travel both night and day; and when it is remembered that the above places are separated in distance about 180 miles, requiring three different modes of conveyance—steamboat, canoe, and land travel—it must be regarded as one of no ordinary occurrence, and should favorably commend itself to those who might have business to transact, to throw it into the hands of the Express in preference to the awaiting of the tardy and uncertain movements of the mail.

STEUART brings us files of Oregon papers up to August 5th, San Francisco up to August 1st, and from the Atlantic States to July 7th.

The Oregon and California papers complain of the pressure of the hard times, some of which are engaged in discussing the cause, portraying the effect, and inquiring for and proposing a remedy. Business, everywhere on the coast, seems to be dull, without any immediate prospect for a revival.

We learn from the "Portland *Times*" that Governor J W DAVIS has resigned his post as such in that Territory. The cause for this step is ascribed to protracted sickness in his family at home.

We make the following extract of a letter from GEN. LANE, Delegate from Oregon, to the editor of the *Times* published in his last issue :

"The Bill to amend the Oregon Land laws, which passed the House some time since, was, at my request, so amended in the Senate, as to provide for the establishment of the office of Surveyor General in Washington Territory I hope to get this amendment through the House This bill is immensely important to the people of Oregon and Washington.

"The Bills for paying the expenses of Cayuse and Rogue river war, will pass the Senate The Bill for continuing the Military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburg, will also pass the Senate ; and the same may be said of the Bill for the increase of the salary of judges, secretary, &c. of Oregon and other Territories "

California has been the scene, within a few weeks, of a fierce political struggle between two wings of the Democratic party, in the nomination of candidates for Congress, in a Convention which was holden at Sacramento City—commenced on the 18th July, and ending on the 20th The Delegates to the Convention, unable to agree, made separate nominations Those of the majority nominating JAMES W. DENVER of Trinity, and PHIL. T. HERBERT of Mareposa counties, for Congress, and those in the minority selecting the present members—Messrs MCDOUGAL and LATHAM, who, it is said, will decline the nomination

The Whig party have nominated Mr. CALHOUN BENHAM, and Maj. G. W BOWIE as their candidates for Congress

The Anti-Nebraska men intend to nominate a ticket

The San Francisco *Herald* of July 30th, says :

"Since the setting in of the fire season this year—that is to say, within the past two months—the town of Columbia has suffered from conflagration to the the extent of $500,000 ; Sacramento, $400,000 ; San Francisco, $300,000; Marysville, $250-000 ; Minnesota, $125,000, and sundry other towns $100,000, making a total loss to California, from this source, of $1,675,-000 This is an enormous sum for so small a community to lose in so short a time, yet the people of the afflicted cities are by no means dispirited "

The following items are from *Alta California* :—

The trial by impeachment of the City Marshal, for neglect of official duty, was concluded on the 18th by a conviction and a sentence of suspension from office.

From the annual report of the City Comptroller, it appears that the Debt of the City is $1,509,5000, and the Floating Debt $2,895,157 79.

Wm. B. Sheppard, according to judicial sentence, was hung on the 28th for the murder of Henry Day.

The immigrants are arriving from the plains, and they report that the grass is plenty on the route.

The cholera is said to be raging with great severity at Boston and the towns in the immediate vicinity.

ARRIVAL OF THE JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Jefferson Davis*, Capt. Pease, arrived yesterday from Valparaiso She is a beautiful boat, and a very fast sailer. Capt. Pease, is well known in California, having been stationed here from 1850 to 1853. Her memoranda will be found under our head of ship news. The following is a list of the officers attached to the *Davis* —Wm. C. Pease, Captain ; Edgar O. Murden, 1st Lieutenant ; Joseph H Kellogg, 2d do ; Jas. E. Harrison, 3d do ; Jos. Lockman, Boatswain ; John Vallerly, Gunner ; Horace T. Draper, Carpenter.

The "Jeff. Davis," we understand, has been assigned by Government for revenue service in the Collection District of Puget

Sound, and may therefore be expected on our waters, at an early day. Her services are urgently required here, for reasons frequently heretofore alluded to.

CONGRESS.—The Conference Committee on fixing a day for the final adjournment of Congress reported that Friday, August 4, at noon, had been settled upon. The report was adopted by one hundred and fourteen to fifty-four.

The treaty with Mexico was ratified today, and soon after Gen. Almonte presented himself at the Treasury Department and received Secretary Guthrie's check on the Sub-Treasurer at New-York for $7,000,000. This is undoubtedly the largest check ever drawn in this country, and probably the largest that will ever be paid in coin.

Mr. Vail of New Jersey has reported a bill granting a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Commodore Porter. This is a good move, and the bill will probably pass.

The District-Attorneyship is still undecided. The suspense is awful. Wheeler and Dean are off for New York and Hunt for Cincinnati.

In Executive Session to-day the following appointments by the President were confirmed:

Robert Dale Owen, Lewis Cass, Jr, John M. Daniel, Henry R. Jackson, Francis Schroeder, Henry Bedinger, August Belmont, J. J. Siebels, John L. O'Sullivan, John W. Dana, James A. Peden, Philo White, Charles Eames, and James S. Green, to be Ministers resident of the United States in the countries in which they are now Charges d'Affaires of the United States.

David A. Starkweather of Ohio, Minister to Chili, in place of Samuel Medary, resigned.

The following Territorial nominations were also confirmed:

NEBRASKA.

Gen. Wm O. Butler, of Kentucky, Governor.

Thomas B Cumming, of Iowa, Secretary

Fenner Ferguson, of Michigan, Chief Justice.

E. R. Harding, of Georgia, Associate Justice.

James Bradley, of Indiana, Associate Justice

Experience Estabrook, of Wisconsin, District Attorney.

Mark W. Izard, of Arkansas, Marshal

KANSAS

A H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, Governor.

Daniel Woodson, of Virginia, Secretary,

Madison Brown, of Missouri, Chief Justice.

Rush Ellmon, of Alabama, Associate Justice.

Sanders W. Johnston, of Ohio, Associate Justice.

Andrew J Isaacs, of Louisiana, District Attorney.

J. B. Donaldson, of Illinois, Marshal.

It is said that Gen Wm. O. Butler will positively decline the appointment as Governor of Nebraska

The Steamboat Law has been amended, so as to constitue California, Oregon and Washington a separate Inspection District, which, until now, have been attached to the New Orleans District

The Hon. John B Weller, U. S Senator from California, was married on Tuesday, June 20, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr Hawks, to Mrs Lizzie W Stanton, of New York City.

The bill appropriating $10,000,000 to carry out the Gadsden Treaty, passed the House of Representatives on the 28th June, by a vote of 103 against 62.

SLAVES FOR KANSAS.—The following paragraph from the *Arkansas Intelligencer* shows the feeling with which the settlement of Kansas is regarded in the northern part of that State:

"We hear of some talk among our farmers about getting up a company to go to Kansas. We hope they will do so and take their negroes along. The South ought to make an effort to secure a slave state out of this Territory Arkansas is especially interested. If Kansas becomes a free-soil State, farewell to slave property in Northwestern Arkansas."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—In speaking of the progress of the European War, the San Francisco *Herald*, of July 31st. says.

"The Allies have not yet struck a decisive blow; their fleets have contented themselves with watching, manœuvring and examining the work before them, while their army had not yet reached the scene of actual hostilities on the Danube. The Turks are making a gallant resistance on the line of the Danube. The Fortress of Silistria has been stormed a dozen times by the Russian army, and each time the assailants were driven back with great slaughter. It will no doubt be enabled to hold out until Omer Pacha could concentrate his army for its relief. A considerable portion of the Allied army has reached Varna, on the Black Sea, about four or five day's march from Silistria, and by the middle of June it would be augmented to 60,000 men, ready to take a hand in the conflict. Prince Paskiewitch, the Russian Generalissimo, has been severely wounded in the side, and the command has devolved upon Prince Gorchakoff. The headquarters of the army have been withdrawn to Jassy, the Capital of Moldavia. This, some conjecture, is the first step towards an evacuation of the Principalities, while others suppose it is with a view to watch the hostile preparations being made by Austria. Thus far the Turks have, single-handed, got decidedly the better of their assailants. In politics, Austria and Prussia have not yet taken sides with the Allies, although they appear more decidedly tending that way. If, they can be prevailed upon to declare against the Czar, Sweden, Norway and Denmark will follow their example, when the Allies may advance with all Europe, a portion of Asia and Africa, at their backs.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE WELLS.—The Hon. Daniel Wells, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Massachusetts, died at his residence in Cambridge, on Friday, June 23.

DEATH OF FATHER RITCHIE.—The venerable Thomas Ritchie of Virginia, formerly of *The Richmond Enquirer* and *Washington Union*, died in Washington on the 3rd of July.

The Union denies, by authority, that after the Hon. Solon Borland had resigned his commission as Extraordinary Envoy to Central America, he tried to get it back, but was refused that gratification by the Hon F. PIERCE; the story is pronounced a reckless one, destitute of foundation.

☞ A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"I am very happy to inform you that the fishing treaty between the United States and England is nearly completed. All the points are, in fact, essentially agreed upon. Lord Elgin will not leave Washington till the treaty is signed, which will require not only the ratification of the Senate, but a corresponding act of the House of Representatives. The treaty, which is an advantageous, and at the same time, just one, will no doubt be ratified, and an act of Congress will make our revenue laws conform to it."

SLAVERY EXISTING IN NEBRASKA.—A letter from William Walker, chief of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, formerly of Ohio says that slavery exists in Nebraska among the whites and Indians in defiance of the compromise of 1820. It has been in existence ever since it was organized as an Indian Territory. True, there are not many slaves but still slavery exists. Some slaves are held by the Indians by virtue of their own laws and usages, and some by regular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri, while the white settlers from the latter State never hesitate to bring slaves with them.

THE CHOLERA.—The cholera, this season, appears to have developed itself spontaneously in almost every quarter of the North American Continent, including the West India Islands. In the City of Mexico, in a population of some 200,000, the deaths are reported as having risen to 200 per day. Jamaica is reported as undergoing another decimation of its people by the pestilence. From New Orleans to the waters of the Upper Mississippi, we have reports of the cholera. It is at Cincinnati, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and it appears to be everywhere

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.—Capt. Allen, of the ship Minnesota, arrived at New York, July 1st, from Liverpool, reports the following. "May 27, lat 53.00, long 10 00, was boarded by H. B M steamship Gladiator, who demanded the ship's papers for examination. Capt Allen asked the officer by what authority he boarded his ship and demanded his papers? The officer refused to give any satisfactory answer

☞ Mr J W SULLIVAN.—Post Office Buildings, Newspaper, Periodical and Literary Depot, San Francisco, Cal., has our thanks for a new and interesting invoice of important and *fancy* reading matter received ex STUART'S Express

☞ We are indebted to Capt L BALCH of Steilacoom, who returned a few days since from San Francisco, for late California papers

Also to ADAMS & Co, per STUART'S Express, for files of San Francisco papers

☞ The preparations for the invasion of Cuba appear to be on an immense scale, the proclamation of the President to the contrary notwithstanding

☞ The treaty allowing reciprocal free trade between the United States and the Canadas, a measure of much importance, very much desired by the people of the Northern States, has been defeated in the Senate

☞ The attention of the reader is directed to the able report of GOV STEVENS, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, to Mr MANNYPENNY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D C, relative to the propriety of holding a Council with the Blackfeet and other Indian tribes, bordering on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad Exploration.

☞ Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Senate has passed the bill to establish a line of mail steamers between San Francisco and Shanghae, touching at the Hawaiian Islands and Japan, and that there is a prospect of obtaining a weekly mail between the Atlantic States and California.

STUART'S EXPRESS

For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE,

(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MONTICELLO)

Will close on Tuesday, August 15, 1854, at 6 o'clock, P M. Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P M.—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A B STUART.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

SAILED.

From Seattle, June 29—Brig Merchantman, Bray, sawed lumber for San Francisco.

Aug. 4—Bark Success, Coupe, lumber for San Francisco.

From Port Gamble, June 29—Ship Charlotte, lumber and timber for San Francisco.

From Port Ludlow, Aug. 6—Ship Samp Parker, Arthur, lumber and piles for San Francisco.

From Nisqually, Aug. 4—Schr. Carbon, lumber for San Francisco.

[illegible] nouncement that the Free Soil party have called a Convention and are about to make a nomination of candidates for support at the coming election. Their proceedings will be closely watched, and the result of their deliberations looked for with interest.

Free Soil Convention!

THE undersigned, appointed at a meeting of Free Soilers held in Olympia on the 5th August inst., to issue a call for a Free Soil Convention, would hereby invite the friends of Freedom of all parties to meet in Olympia, on Saturday the 19th August, for the organization of a Free Soil Party, and for the nomination of suitable candidates for the ensuing election.

Come, friends of Freedom, and let our infant Territory nobly take her stand upon the ground occupied by the Fathers of our Republic.

Action, immediate, efficient action, only can thwart the designs of the Slave power, and save our widely extended public domain from the blighting curse of Slavery.

BEJAMIN F. BROWN,
[illegible] W. FRENCH,
WILLIAM BILLINGS.

PIERCE COUNTY Democratic Convention!

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the **Court House,** in Pierce County, *on Saturday, the 26th day of August next*, at 10 o'clock, A M, to nominate candidates to be supported for the various county and territorial offices, by the democratic party at the ensuing September election

Per order of Dem. Co. Com.
H C. MOSELY, Ch'n

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

OLYMPIA, W T, Aug 5, 1854.

Provisions—		Groceries—	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb	12@15	Sugar, bro ℔ lb	11@12½
Mutton, " "	25@30	Sugar, white crush, per lb	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb	18@20	Coffee, ℔ lb	18@20
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$28@$32	Tea, " "	50@75
Clear Pork, "	$32@$36	Rice, Caro, ℔ lb	@10
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb	20@22	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	14@16
Hams, ℔ lb	@25	Dried Peaches " "	none
Shoulders, ℔ lb	@20	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ℔ lb	@10	Soap, ℔ lb	8@10
Codfish, ℔ lb	@12½	Starch, ℔ lb	20
Mackerel, ℔ bbl	$15@16	Candles, mld, ℔ lb	25
Butter, ℔ lb	30@37½	do. Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	18@20	do. Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	40@50	Tobacco, ℔ lb	40@75
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	@$9	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ℔ lb	@8	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Molasses, ℔ gal	75@$1
Salt, course, ℔ "	@4	Syrup, " "	80@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush	$1.25	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon,	75
Onions, " "	3 00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal	1 75@$2
Beets, " "	3 00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ℔ gal.	$1 25@1 50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb	6@7	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ℔ lb	7@8	Gin, ℔ gal	.50@$3
Eggs, ℔ doz	75	Port Wine, ℔ gal	1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon	$1.50@$2
Sheetings, bro 4 4 per yard	14@16	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ℔ keg	$8.50@$9.50
Shirtings, blea 4-4	16⅔	Window glass, ℔ (box)	$7@$9
Drillings, bro ℔ yd	16⅔	Sash, ℔ light,	@25
Prints, ℔ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ℔ pr	$5@$7	Buckets, 3 hoop,	75
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz	$3@$5	Brooms,	25
do cotton, ℔ doz	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c—		Sawed fir, ℔ M	$15@17
Lead, white, ℔ lb	20	" cedar, "	$16@18
do colors, " "	25@37½	Shingles, ℔ M	$3@$4
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$2.50	Square timber, ℔ foot	10@12
Turpentine, " "	3,00	Piles, ℔ foot	4@5

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5, Of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T F. McELROY, W. M

Evans & Ebey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.
I N EBEY, Port Townsend, W T | ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W T
Aug 12, 1854 49tf

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
OLYMPIA, W. T

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
which they offer at the lowest prices
—CONSISTING OF—
Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's
BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Fen Rells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Munnies, &c., &c, &c
PILLOW & DREW
Aug. 5, 1854 48tf

NEW GOODS
EX TARQUINA!
Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE received, in addition to their former stock, the following goods, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited
We are now offering an invoice of superior black Dress Silk,
Fine De Lains, Merinoes, Woolen Plaids,
Alpaccas, Woolen and Cotton Damasks, Jackonet,
Muslins, Dress Linen, Ginghams and Lawns,
Prints, a great variety,
Flannels of all colors,
Linen and col'd Table Covers,
White and col'd Counterpanes,
Kentucky Jeans, Tweed and Cottonade,
Emb Chemissetts, Undersleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c.
Silk, Linen and Cotton Laces and Edgings,
Fine trimmed Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw Bonnets, new style,
Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, a large assortment,
Silk and Satin Ribbons, a variety,
Numerous articles for childrens' wear.
Also, fine black and col'd cloth Frock and Sack Coats,
Cassimere, Tweed and Linen Coats,
Superior black and fancy Cassimere pants,
Satinett, Jeans, Linen and Cottonade pants,
Fine Satin, Silk, Cloth and Linen Vests
A large supply of Linen, Checked, Calico, Hickory and Flannel Shirts,
Merino, Flannel Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
Black Silk and fancy Satin Cravats,
Silk pocket Hdkfs and Scarfs,
Silk Motr Cass Fur and Panama Hats,
Carpet and Enameled Bags,
Gents calf skin and kip Boots,
Gents P Lea Brogans,
Boys kip Boots and Shoes,
Stationery,
Poetical and Historical works by celebrated authors, School books, and numerous articles belonging to that business
Together with a variety of Hardware, Groceries and miscellaneous goods,
An examination of our stock is only necessary to draw costume
Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits
Our system—Equal justice to all
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,
Olympia, August 5, 1854 48tf

[illegible] EX [illegible]
FLOUR—125 Sacks [illegible]
[illegible]—150 Bbls [illegible]
PORK—25 Half [illegible]
HAMS—5 Casks, [illegible]
BACON—25 Cases [illegible]
TOBACCO, SEGARS, WINE & LIQUORS, [illegible]
WHITE LEAD, BOILED [illegible] OIL, &c, &c
Just received and for sale by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.
Olympia, Aug. 5, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE tax payers of Thurston county are hereby notified that the tax list for the year 1854 is now in my hands, and that I will be found at my office in Olympia, during the month of August, from 8 till 12 o'clock A M, and from 1 till 5 o'clock, P M, for the purpose of receiving taxes. All taxes unpaid on the first day of September next, will be handed over to the Sheriff for collection, with an additional charge of ten per cent. for Sheriff's fees.

DANIEL R BIGELOW,
County Treasurer.

Olympia, August 5, 1854.

MOUNT VERNON, Lewis County
July 26, 1854.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Cheatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C C Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.

3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Mary has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause or provocation, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HERBERT JEAL.

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 3w48

To those in want of Brick.

THE undersigned having burned a kiln of about 30,000 brick on Dover point, 7½ miles below Olympia, and being desirous of disposing of the same, at the earliest convenience, offers them for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms to suit purchasers.

Specimens may be seen at the store of Geo A Barnes, Olympia, W T.

MILLINGTON & SALCOMB

Olympia, August 5, 1854 r4t48

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G N. McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W. T.; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment

A A. DENNY, Administrator.

July 15, 1854 4w18

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNIA, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE.

We are prepared to forward **Treasure, Parcels,** and **Merchandise,** to and from

All Parts of the World.

The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c., and private and confidential business TRANSACTED with

Fidelity and Dispatch.

We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at

Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.

ADAMS & CO

Portland, July 22, 1854.

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C Allen, next door to G A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloe Salt Works, to be disposed of, at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. *The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.*

SAMUEL C ALLEN

Olympia, July 29, 1854 47tf

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost

GEORGE & CO

Alki, July 24 1854 47tf

Wanted.

INFORMATION of **WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK,** of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa, or to Adams & Co's Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion.

July 22, 1852. 46tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee,
Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar,
Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper,
Tomato catsup, pepper sauce,
Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus,
Adamantine candles, soap
Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches,
Yeast powder, pickles and sardines
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter,
Flour, salt, hams, lard
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy,
Monongahela and Bourbon whisky,
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom,
Brooms, 30 doz, Buckets, 10 dozen,
Percussion caps, shot and bar lead,
Wash boards, tin plates, twine,
Genuine Spanish float Indigo,
Nails, 30 kegs, assorted
Olympia, July 22, 1854 tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W T

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

A good Stable is attached to the premises

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.

Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D C Beatty.
May 13, 1854. 36tf

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowlitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.
Dec 3, 1853 13

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale on reasonable rates, by

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, April 1, 1854 30tf

[illegible] following articles in Dry Goods, [illegible]
Ready made Clothing, [illegible]
Fine Cloth Dress and summer coats,
Fine Cloth, Cassimere and Satinett pa[nts]
Silk, Satin, Cloth, fancy and light summe[r] [vests]
Calicoes of all figures and prices,
Flannel and Calico shirts,
Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts,
Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett in the bolt,
Drilling, Sheeting, &c
A lot of Carpenters' tools, Window Glass of all sizes,
Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW A COST.

N. B., Bettman, Brothers will take in exchange for goods, fresh butter, eggs, oats, &c, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Being determined to close out their present stock of goods at any sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may be obtained on application.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound,

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No 1, E B. Syrup, in kegs, No 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls, excellent Flour,

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Laines, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c, &c.

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses

HATS AND CAPS.

Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass ware, Wooden ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54 28tf

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.

WILLIAM SIMMONS

Rainier, June 30, 1854 44tf

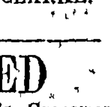
JAMES C. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon Wm Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854 6m29

Horses! Horses!!



PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo Bush.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A CLARKE.

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853 43tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.

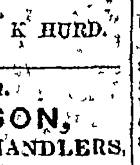
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854 32tf

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie

Olympia, June 10, 1854.—n40

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J K HURD.

Olympia, Sept 1, 1852 1tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th 1853.—1y 48

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order to me directed, dated the thirty first day of July, A D eighteen hundred and fifty four, by Victor Monroe, associate justice for the second judicial district of Thurston county, I will offer at public out cry to the highest bidder, on Thursday the seventeenth day of August, between the hours of ten o'clock, A M., and four o'clock, P M, of same day, one grey horse called Grey, and one roan horse called Skookum, taken under attachment in favor of Luther Mills, Jas. Vantine, John G Parker, jr., and Henry Colter, trading under the name of Parker, Colter & Co, against Joseph Lattshaw, a non resident of this Territory.

I' KENNEDY,
Sheriff of Thurston county, Wash. Ter.

Olympia, Wash. Ter., August 1, 1854.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber

H. L YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

[illegible] arrival of [illegible]
Bills of ex[change] [illegible]
fornia, Atlan[tic] [illegible]
tion paid to [illegible]
Every [illegible]
promptly. [illegible]
Office in Ol[ympia] [illegible]
Olympia, July [illegible]

[illegible] Ca[illegible]

FURNITURE of [illegible] constantly on hand [illegible] short notice [illegible] A variety of [illegible] curled maple now in [illegible] zens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

ENOCH [illegible] WILSON [illegible] HURD.
WILSON & HURD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 36tf

John G. Parker, Jr.
—DEALER IN—
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co, W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MORSE.

Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

AT TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California

Tekalet, March 11, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin-ware
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

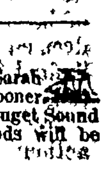
Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine.

Terms Cash.

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854 [illegible]

MEDICINE,



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches, and will hold himself in readiness at all times to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.

July 30, 1853. 1ly

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected, fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now [prepared to] accommodate boarders and travelers [with] rooms, and afford such entertainment [as] will be appreciated by a liberal and [generous] public.

The Pacific House is situated on the [corner of Main] and Fourth Streets, where the propri[etor at all] times, take pleasure in giving hospit[able entertain]ment to his guests, on as moderate ter[ms as can else]where be procured.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

Territory of Washington, [illegible]
King county, [illegible]
To the Sheriff [illegible]
IN the name of [illegible]
command [illegible] to
[illegible] fou [illegible]
District [illegible]

h a prescribed therefor, and ent therein for the plaintiff be re- on error or appeal, the plaintiff, or if he die and the cause of action survives, his heirs or representatives may commence a new action within one year after the reversal.

Sec. 16. No person shall avail himself of a disability unless it existed when his right of action accrued.

Sec. 17. When two or more disabilities shall co-exist at the time the right of action accrues, the limitation shall not attach until they all be removed.

Sec. 18. No acknowledgment or promise shall be sufficient evidence of a new or continuing contract whereby to take the case out of the operation of this act, unless the same is contained in some writing signed by the party to be charged thereby, but this section shall not alter the effect of any payment of principal or interest.

Sec. 19. Whenever any payment of principal or interest has been or shall be made upon an existing contract, whether it be bill of exchange, promisory note, bond or other evidence of indebtedness, if such payment be made after the same shall have become due, the limitation shall commence from the time the last payment was made.

Sec. 20. When the cause of action has arisen in another State, Territory or country between non-residents of this Territory, and by the laws of the State, Territory or country where the cause of action arose, an action cannot be maintained thereon by reason of the lapse of time, no action shall be maintained thereon in this Territory.

Sec 21 This act shall not extend to actions already commenced, but the statutes now in force shall be applicable to such cases according to the subject of the action and without regard to form, nor shall any cause of action, barred by the statutes now in force, be revived by the provisions of this act, but causes of action now existing and not already barred shall not be barred by reason of any time already elapsed prior to this act taking effect

Passed April 28, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

AN ACT relative to Weights and Measures.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That the weights and measures, together with the scales and beams, and those made in conformity therewith, which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the treasury of this Territory, shall be preserved by the treasurer, and be the public standard in this Territory.

Sec. 2. The treasurer of the Territory shall be the sealer of weights and measures, and he shall have and keep a seal, which shall be so formed as to impress the letters W. T. upon the weights and measures, scales and beams, to be sealed by him, with which he shall seal all such authorized public standards of weights and measures, and all the weights and measures, scales and beams, to be provided by the several counties, when examined by said treasurer and found to be in conformity with the standard weights and measures, scales and beams aforesaid; and the treasurer of each county shall be the sealer of weights and measures for said county, and he shall provide a suitable seal, and seal all weights and measures brought to him for that purpose, when the same are found to be in conformity with the legal standard.

Sec 3 When any commodity shall be sold by the hundred weight, it shall be understood to mean the nett weight of one hundred pounds averdupoise, and all contracts concerning goods and commodities, sold by weight, shall be construed accordingly, unless such construction would be manifestly inconsistent with the special agreement of the parties contracting.

Sec. 4 Whenever wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, clover seed, buckwheat, dried apples, dried peaches, potatoes or onions shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to the measure or weight thereof shall be made by the parties, the measure thereof shall be ascertained by weight, and shall be computed as follows:

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat or clover seed;

Fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rye or Indian corn;

Thirty-six pounds for a bushel of oats;

Forty-five pounds for a bushel of barley;

Forty-two pounds for a bushel of buckwheat;

Twenty-eight pounds for a bushel of dried applesor dried peaches;

Sixty pounds for a bushel of potaties;

Fifty pounds for a bushel of onions, turnips, beets and other vegetable roots.

Sec. 5. Two thousand one hundred and fifty, and forty-two one hundredths cubic inches shall be the contents of the legal bushel, within the meaning of this act, and the half bushel and the parts thereof shall be the standard measure for charcoal, fruits and other commodities customarily sold by heaped measure, and in measuring such commodities, the half bushel or other small measure shall be heaped as high as may be, without special effort or design.

Passed April 24, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy is engaged in making preparations to order the necessary officers to the new naval station on [illegible]e Island, near San Francisco. Im[illegible]ts and buildings are at once to p[illegible]

☞ Hargraves, the original dis[illegible] of gold in Australia, arrived at Pa[illegible]ne, June 20, on the Golden Age, [illegible] from Sydney. He is en route for England

in the
ment of
of real
the posses-
be main-
it appear
predecessor,
possessed of the
twenty years
the action.
YEARS:
a judgment or decree
United States or of
ritory within the United
on upon a contract in writing
ed or implied, arising out
reement.
on or the rents and profits or
occupation of real estate
HIN THREE YEARS:
tion for waste or trespass upon
property.

An action for taking, detaining or injuring personal property, including an action for the specific recovery thereof, or for any other injury to the person or rights of another, not hereinafter enumerated

3. Action upon all contracts express or implied, which are not in writing and do not arise out of any written instrument

4. An action for relief upon the ground of fraud; the cause of action in such case not to be deemed to have accrued until the discovery by the aggrieved party of the facts constituting the fraud.

5. An action against a Sheriff, Coroner, or Constable upon a liability incurred by the doing of an act in his official capacity, and in virtue of his office, or by the omission of an official duty, including the non-payment of money collected upon an execution. But this section shall not apply to an action for an escape.

6. An action upon a statute for penalty or forfeiture, where the action is given to the party aggrieved, or to such party and the Territory, except where the statute imposing it prescribes a different limitation, and, for seduction and breach of marriage contract:

Sec. 5. WITHIN ONE YEAR:

1. An action for libel, slander, assault, assault and battery, and false imprisonment.

2. An action upon a statute for a forfeiture or penalty to the Territory.

3. An action against a Sheriff or other officer for the escape of a prisoner arrested or imprisoned in civil process

Sec. 6. An action upon a statute for a penalty given in the whole or in part to the person who will prosecute for the same, shall be commenced within one year after the commission of the offence, and if the action be not commenced within one year by a private party, it may be commenced within two years thereafter in behalf of the Territory by the Prosecuting Attorney of the District in which the County is situated where the offence was committed.

Sec. 7. An action for relief not hereinbefore provided for, shall be commenced within ten years after the cause of action shall have accrued

Sec. 8. In an action brought to recover a balance due upon a mutual open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties, the cause of action shall be deemed to have accrued from the time of the last item proved in the account on either side

Sec. 9. The limitations prescribed in this act shall apply to actions brought in the name of the Territory or for its benefit, in the same manner as to actions by private parties.

Sec 10. If, when the cause of action shall accrue against any person he shall be [illegible] the Territory or concealed, such ac[illegible] be commenced within the times [illegible]ectively limited, after the return [illegible]e son into the Territory or, the [illegible]his concealment, and if after such [illegible]tion shall have accrued, such [illegible]nall depart from and reside out of [illegible]ory or conceal himself, the time [illegible]nce or concealment shall not be [illegible] or taken as any part of the time [illegible] the commencement of such ac-

If a person entitled to bring an [illegible]tioned in this act, except for a [illegible]orfeiture, or against a Sheriff or [illegible] for [illegible] escape, be, at the time [illegible] accrued, either [illegible] age of twenty-one years, [illegible] man, [illegible]bility shall not be a [illegible]ted for the commence- [illegible]ntitled to bring an [illegible]piration of the time [illegible]ment thereof, and [illegible]ve, an action may [illegible]ntatives after [illegible] and within one [illegible]rson against [illegible]ugh die before [illegible] or the [illegible] of ac-

ACT [illegible] Notaries [illegible]

Sec. [illegible] the Legislative [illegible]embly of [illegible] of Washington, [illegible]ere shall [illegible] any Notaries Public [illegible] by the Governor for [illegible] several counties, as he shall deem expedient, and they shall be severally commissioned and engaged therein according to law.

Sec. 2. Notaries Public are hereby authorized, within their respective counties, to act, transact, do and finish all matters and things relating to protests and protesting bills of exchange and promisory notes, and all other matters within their office required by law, to take depositions as prescribed by law, and acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments, and administer oaths,

Sec. 3 On the death, resignation or removal from office of any Notary Public, his records, together with all his official papers, shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the district court for the county in which the said Notary Public resided,

Sec. 4 If any Notary Public, on his resignation or removal from office, shall for the space of three months neglect to deposit his records and official papers in the clerk's office, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 5. Every Notary Public, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall provide an official seal, and deposit an impression of the same, together with said oath and bond in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Passed March 16, 1854

I certify the foregoing is true copy of the original act

C. H MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington

CURIOUS DISCOVERY ON THE DESERT—SODA SPRINGS.—The party engaged in the survey of public lands, under Mr Pool, found at a point about fifty miles east of San Felipe, in San Diego county, a singular collection of fountains or springs of Soda Water, situated in a sandy plain or depression in the surface of the desert The spring is in a mound of symmetrical shape, tapering like a sugar loaf, in the centre of the top of which is a hole, unfathomable, containing the carbonated beverage, fresh from some natural laboratory below Some of these mounds are six feet high, and clothed with a green and luxuriant coat of grass, while others are shaped like an inverted bowl and fringed by a growth of cane The water is described as having the same sparkling and effervescent property as that ordinarily sold by apothecaries and was drunk with avidity by both the men and animals belonging to the party. When impregnated with acid of any kind, it produced instant effervescence, and in that form is peculiarly refreshing as a drink Some of it has been brought in, in order to be chemically tested, with a view to make the discovery of some practical utility.

D R BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order 15
Olympia, Dec 17, 1753.

DISSOLUTION
THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L B Hastings & Co, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B Hastings & Co
F. W Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up
L B HASTINGS,
F. W PETTYGROVE,
A A. PLUMMER.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE
"EOLIAN,"
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.
S. J. McCORMICK,
Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates.
SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders first book in reading, do second do do, do third do do; do fourth do do; do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant Webster's elementary spelling book.
ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic; do mental do; do practical do, do higher do.
DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged; do octavo edition; do university do; do high school do; do primary do; do pocket do.
SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy, do chemistry, do botany; do mineralogy, do physiology; do geology; do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols; Ure's dictionary of arts and science.
GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's, Greene's, Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key, do French do; do German do; Bullion's Greek grammar, do Latin do.
SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders, copy books, plain or with copies; reward of merit cards, in variety; pens, quill and steel, of best makers; drawing paper, all sizes, do books, in numbers; pen cils, writing or drawing, in numbers, ink, black, blue and red; parallel and other rulers, camel hair pencils, map of the United States on rollers; do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored; ink stands, a great variety, cheap; india rubber bands and erasors, pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors, blotting paper, white and red, motto wafers in sheets and boxes
STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's, Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's; Milton's, Shakspeares; Burn's, Shelley's, Heman's; Scott's; Cowper's; Pollok's, Campbell's, Ossian's; Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions, carpenter's guide's in architecture; the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the poultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.
Together with a variety of other works too numerous to mention. Also, 1, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half bound blank books.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854—n11-1m

New Goods,
SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
JUST received and now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,
Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats,
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds,
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9, '54 tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T
Williams & Waterman,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W T
April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY
BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time"
TERMS—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon
June 25, 1853. 6m42

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq, Steilacoom City.
August 12, 1853 50tf

THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,
IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.
JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business
GEORGE GALLAGHER
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, April 1, 1854 30tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST LOUIS, MO.)
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853.

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

For Sale Cheap.
TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office"
May 20, 1854. 2m37.

W. T. SAYWARD,
HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853—47ly.

J. S SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C Bonnell, Portland, Oregon
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon C. Lancaster, Washington City.

Notic.
ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.
URSULA McCONAHA.
Seattle, June 10, 1854 n40

STEAMER FASHION.
THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between
MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,
twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.
Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.
J. D. VAN BERGEN.
Dec. 1, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853 9tf

I. N. EBEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House.
Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853

H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.
July 9, 1853. tf

F. A CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852

DOCTOR L C BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

J. O. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
mh 25, '54—ly.] Whidby's Island, W. T.

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G A Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally:
2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawaiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawaiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,
All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.
GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River
WILSON & HURD.
De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.
Also horses kept by the day or week.
For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.
A. J Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business
In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms
A. J. BALDWIN & CO
Olympia, Feb 11, 1854.

NOTICE.
THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN,
Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water tight Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
A J BALDWIN
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO

Goldman & Rosenblatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
April 20, 1854. 24tf

FRUIT TREES
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.
WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Butte, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1853.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, TIN-WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.
All of which will be sold Cheaper than the cheapest.
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853—1y.

NEW MUSIC STORE.
PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,
HAVE in connection with their regular business opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand, piano fortes, flute, accordeon, and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.
Dec. 3, 1853. 6m3

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME,
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
140 Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines, French, English, and American Chemicals of all kinds, and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c, together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H J & Co, are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c, &c.
Henry Johnson & Co, have made such arrangements in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods
July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
FORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the following articles
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	800 lbs Alum,
75 doz Dr Jacob do do,	255 lbs Balsam copaiva,
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts Nitre Dulc;
20 " Jayne's Alternative,	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills,	350 lbs Tartaric Acid,
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue,	800 lbs Bicarb Soda;
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water,	500 lbs Beeswax,
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment,	200 lbs refined camphor,
15 " Dr Fahnestock's Vermifuge,	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts,
36 " Harlem do;	50 gals. cold press'd castor oil,
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel soap,
30 " Bateman's Drops,	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C pectoral	1 bbl Rate ginger;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 gross bottle corks,	300 lbs Hops;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;	100 lbs Rad Rhei Ind.;
25 " Lemon syrup,	800 lbs Sal soda,
25 " Raspberry do,	1200 lbs Epsom salts,
500 lbs Herbs, assorted,	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine,	75 lbs Carb Ammonia,
20 " Strychnine,	50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
10 lbs Iodide of Potassa;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal,
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Prus. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark,
	200 lbs Emery, ass'd sizes,
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyewood,

Paints, Oils, &c, &c.

1200 lbs Putty,	2000 lbs White Lead,
50 gals copal Varnish;	800 lbs Red do,
75 " Japan do,	300 lbs Litharge,
400 " Spts Turpentine,	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil;	400 lbs Spanish Brown,
100 lbs essential Oils;	200 lbs light Glue,

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,
Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools,
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,
AT the Fire-Proof Brick Building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE, GROCERIES
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;
Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c. Wine glasses, Tumblers, and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c. W. S. LADD & CO.
Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS S. NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.
Passengers by her, can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.
San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.
September 6, 1852. tf.

[PI]ONEER AN[D DEMOCRAT]

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY; POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GEN[ERAL]...

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

A. M. BERRY, [illegible] DOYLE, [illegible] W. WILEY.

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AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:
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GEORGE B GOUDY, Lafayette, "
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W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow.
JOHN W. CHAMP, Shoalwater Bay.
ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
H. C. MOSELEY, Steilacoom.

Address of Bernard Cornelius, Esq.,

On the occasion of the examination and close of the first three months of the school in Olympia under his direction and care.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 8, 1854.

To BERNARD CORNELIUS, Esq.:

Being present this morning at the closing exercises of your school, allow us to attest our commendation of the satisfactory result of your labors, so clearly evinced in the proficiency of your pupils, under disadvantages so well known to us all.

We may be also permitted to thank you for your views so ably and liberally set forth in your address, a copy of which we request of you for publication.

Wishing you success in all your future labors, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Very truly your friends,

ELWOOD EVANS, WM. COCK,
C. H. HALE, I. N. EBEY,
B. F. KENDALL, JAS. C. HEAD
A. J. MOSES.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Aug. 9, 1854.

ELWOOD EVANS, Esq.,

Dear Sir—Permit me to return my sincere thanks to you and the gentlemen united with you, for your kind commendation of my humble labors. Believe me, it shall be my earnest aim and effort to merit the approval of men as competent to judge as they are generous to appreciate the difficulties under which I labored.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, yours very faithfully,

BERNARD CORNELIUS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have requested the honor of your presence here to-day with the view of establishing a right understanding and a kind reciprocity of feeling between us, united as we are in the same interesting and important duty—the education of these children. This was my object, and not that you should witness any extraordinary display of proficiency or talent on the part of either pupils or teacher. There is nothing to display. Whatever progress has been made can be justly appreciated only by examining the minds of the pupils at home, and watching their gradual development. Our work hitherto may be considered merely as the preparation of the soil. The labor of the teacher in this infant Territory is in some degree analogous to that of the settler on a new, or partially cleared claim. In the mental as in the physical field there is abundance of shrubs, brush, weeds and noxious plants to be cleared off and eradicated before the seed can be advantageously committed to the soil. Still there is a spot here and a patch there which may be made almost immediately productive. Of these we have endeavored to avail ourselves as much as circumstances—not certainly the most favorable—would permit.

It is not my intention to inflict upon you a lengthy or elaborate address on the extensive subject of education. This is not the place to do it justice. I will merely touch upon some points applicable to day schools and common schools generally.

And lest my enthusiasm on a favorite theme might carry me away from these points, I have committed my thoughts to writing, and with your permission will simply read them to you.

The first point I will venture to glance at is the nature of the mutual relation subsisting between the parent and teacher.—This relation is distinct and two-fold, and yet to a great extent similar.

Obligation alike rests upon both, and in either case ultimately regards the welfare of the child. Both have *interest*, acting as a deep founded and cogent motive to duty. And both have *power* which is conducive to their mutual interest and right.

The welfare of the child is a powerful incentive to the minute and constant watchfulness of the parent. The necessity of a genuine sympathy with the parent's anxiety, on the teacher's part should check and guide all conduct towards the latter. The teacher should apprehend the greatness of his responsibility in reference to the child and be ever ready to concede to the parent all the privileges of which parental anxiety can beget the desire.—We will complete this view with the highest of all motives which should actuate both parent and teacher—the sense of duty to God and our neighbor, which should be the paramount guide in this, as in every other relation in society.

And yet standing as he does on grounds of equality of rank and right with the parent, the teacher is more liable to aggression; partly because he is in fact the workman, the parent the employer, the judge—and because he has more to do, he is more liable to err.

There are more *points* in his conduct, and therefore a greater possibility of the existence of some to which exception may be taken. And again—for we must calculate upon the influence of numbers—parents are many, and strengthen each other—the teacher stands alone to combat the difficulties and vexations, arising from the imperfect conceptions of many persons respecting scholastic training, though in other respects they may be kind, considerate and indulgent.

One or two of these difficulties we will touch upon in detail.

First, in reference to plans of instruction:

It has been, and may be still in some cases, a practice of parents to judge of these plans by the verbal report which the pupils take home—possibly they do not like some—possibly they do not see the reason of others—plans needful for the school differ in many respects from those pursued by a parent in the home training—and it may be excused that the plans of the school should not be at once appreciated by those who have not in later life had any connection with them, but it is due to the teacher as well as requisite to maintain a cheerful hope in the child's mind, that no depreciating remark be made at home, as well as that mention by the pupil of the school be carefully guarded and checked in the recollection that children often unintentionally misrepresent facts—detail only parts of them, and are biased and partial observers as parties interested in the result of their own report. It is better for the child, better for the parent, and better for the community that the parent be for a time even ignorant of school details—and that the scholar be not made too precocious in observation, but be taught obedience and reverence, and not criticism and contempt. Not that the manly, conscientious and kind teacher has much to fear on that head, but the parent has herein an important duty to fulfil.

The *time and regularity* of attendance at the school is another point to be noticed in which home management affects the order of the school, and the teacher's usefulness. Time is divided and its own duty appropriated to every hour. We will suppose the pupil is not present in time. Some important instruction is being given to the class, and either it must be separately repeated, or the absentee remain in ignorance of that particular subject or part of the subject, a hiatus—a blank is made, a link of the chain is lost. This is thoughtless towards the teacher, occurring, as it often does, from some trivial irregularity at home, or from the performance of some unimportant errand. I think a right minded parent would make some effort to prevent irregularity of attendance if he knew the ill effect of any interruption to the teacher, the scholar and the class.

There are other trifling points, such as oral messages not always clearly delivered—requests to punish for faults committed at home—complaints about books, &c., which we will not now dwell upon. But the prime view of the relation we are speaking of is this. The position occupied by the teacher makes him a temporary *substitute* for the parent himself. He is in fact the *parent* during the time the children are under his care. His are the toils, the authority, the griefs, the joys, the satisfaction, the disappointment of the parent. His duty calls for the exercise of feelings and emotions which no money can buy, no money can repay. His duty is self-sacrifice, is personal effort—it is not the instruction but the instructor that must educate.

There is an unperceived influence exerted continually by the teacher upon his charge, for good or evil. Every gesture, every expression of countenance, will do its work. It is not the uplifted rod, or the scowl of simple displeasure unmingled with anxiety or sorrow—not the loud vociferation of reproof or angry threat, but the dignified expression of disapprobation which carries home to the mind in every word or look the sense of absolute wrong in the act of misconduct. It is the tender or earnest appeal, on the ground of well-known reasons for self application or careful behavior—it is the fact, the absence of which nothing can atone for, nothing supply—*the fact, that the teacher does really care for the child*; is anxious for his welfare—feels real sorrow when he strays from right, and rejoices when he does well. For the teacher who thus fills his office, I would respectfully claim the parent's deep sympathy and earnest co-operation. The effect of this harmony and concert on the child's mind is most salutary.

The next topic is, *general discipline*—or reward and punishment.—On this subject the parent has a just right to be watchful and jealous. Fondest affections and hopes are entrusted to a stranger in committing the child to his care, and the day is scarcely gone by, when deep injustice has been done by impatience, by want of self control, by passion on the part of the teacher.—Even a parent should be cautious on this point. The rod, so often and strongly commended to parents in the Bible, is probably only a figurative word—not meaning a whip or scourge, but discipline in a general sense, and especially that kind of discipline which addresses itself to the understanding and affections, rather than to the animal nature of the child. The whole tenor of the New Testament teaches us that this is so. It every where addresses us as moral, intellectual beings, to be drawn, not driven, to be persuaded, not forced. It every where distinguishes us from the lower animal creation by this capacity to be won, this susceptibility to moral, rather than a subjection to physical influences. And he who does not recognise this distinction in discharging his duty as a parent or a teacher, over-looks and outrages the first great principle of the Divine Economy in establishing the parental office, and constituting that relation of reciprocal authority and submission—care and dependence—solicitude and confidence on which its happiness and usefulness depend.

The *use of the rod*, literally, the infliction of corporeal punishment in the family or the school, I hold to be opposed, in all its influences and results to the true ends of discipline. It often degrades the parent or teacher in the estimation of the child. It is a virtual acknowledgment that his moral and intellectual ascendency is at an end. It is an abandonment of that high position from which a word or a look should have the force of a command. It often metamorphoses the parent into a monster and the child into a slave. The whipt child may *fear* the parent—may obey him—but there is danger of his not loving him. Corporeal punishment hardens the heart—this it does in two ways—positively and negatively. It does it positively by "provoking his wrath;" against this we are warned in the Scripture—negatively, by ceasing to appeal to his affections—by abandoning the discipline of his *moral nature*, and substituting for Reason, Persuasion and Love, a mere physical compulsion. It destroys confidence and fosters *deception*. Nothing, except the example of deception on the part of the parent, so soon begets or so strongly confirms a habit of falsehood in the child, as undue severity and degrading punishment. The child should be taught obedience and respect to both parent and teacher, for thus only can he be inspired in after life with obedience to the laws and with enlightened patriotism. A word or two about patriotism.

Patriotism is the first sentiment—the first duty of man, whom nature binds to his country before all things, by ties of family and of nature, and of society, which is only the family enlarged. But there are two kinds of patriotism. One composed of the hatreds, prejudices and antipathies which nations cherish against each other. This patriotism is cheap—all it requires is to be ignorant, to hate, to revile. The other kind, with which we ought to inspire our youth—while it loves its own country above everything, allows its sympathies to flow beyond the barriers of race, of language or of territories, and regards the different nationalities as part of that great whole of which the various nations are so many radii, but of which civilization is the centre. This is the patriotism of the christian religion—the patriotism of the philosopher—the patriotism of our great men. It was the patriotism of the men of 1776, who tore in sunder the chains of despotism, and planted on the Western Continent the tree of liberty to flourish forever. Never was it more encumbent on America to educate her children with care than at the present time. The higher she rises in the scale of nations the more imperative is this duty.—How important then is the teacher's office? What an arduous task is his?—the rearing up of future America. To his care are confided those who are yet to uphold her name among the nations of the earth—to form those minds which are yet to enlarge her bounds in all the realms of thought and virtue. They are yet as potter's clay in the hands of the artist; a noble work this! a glorious function! but, gentlemen, let us procure the proper means—let us surround ourselves with the appliances fitting to fulfill this noble work—to carry it out in a manner worthy of its importance and glory. Found not this other country, which is to come after us in the sands and shallows of mere temporal advantage. There is a nobler destiny for this great nation than the heaping up of piles of gold to scatter them again. Gold-worship is at best but a base idolatry. State may be added to State—Seas covered with navies—the wealth of mankind poured tribute like at your feet. This is but paltry prosperity compared with that which should and must be the aim of America. Her pride must be that her sons stand *first among men*, by those attributes which raise man most towards the image of his maker—not alone in the triumph of intellect, not merely in subduing nature to her behests, not merely in making the elements her handmaidens, but hand in hand with her civilization, leading on those higher guardians of her happiness and fame—virtue, morality and religion—by which civilization best deserves the name, by which only it can be made a permanent blessing. Your schools and teachers have not only to teach, but they have also to train, not merely to instruct the man but to make him, and to make him too, not for this age, which is slipping fast from under us, but for that other and a very different one which is advancing rapidly upon us. Ere long—who can doubt it—a peaceful revolution, the most wonderful the world has ever witnessed, will burst upon us. The battles now being fought in Europe are the last throes of the dying monster, war! In our own short day what marvels! reversing almost all the conditions our former nature, have been wrought suddenly. We are living in the age of steam and electricity, two agents which with all they have done, have only preluded what they are yet destined to achieve. The time is fast approaching when they will obliterate the divisions of countries, and at last make all the dominions, principalities and powers of the earth ONE VAST INTELLECTUAL REPUBLIC. This is to be the work of America.

For the Pioneer & Democrat.

New Route to the Coast, etc.

MR. EDITOR:

Everything that tends to promote the settlement of this Territory and the development of its great and varied resources, must be of interest to your readers, for the prosperity of every section depends, more or less, upon the facility of intercourse with every other part. With these facts in view, I am about to write you a short account of a journey from Shoalwater Bay to Olympia; lately made by a party for the purpose of opening a road and exploring the country. The credit of having first traversed this route, probably never before visited by white men, is due to some enterprising citizens living on the Cowlitz and Chehalis rivers. Early in July, Messrs. Warbass, Knight, Schaeffer and Giessy, left the Cowlitz Landing and going westward about fifteen miles to the Boisfort prairie on the south branch of the Chehalis, were joined by Messrs. Roundtree and Peersall of that place. Thence they went in canoes up a more westerly branch to the Wobache prairie, where a few claims have been also taken. There they engaged Indian guides, and leaving the Chehalis valley descended the dividing ridge between this and the Willopa valley. The trail across this ridge was very obscure, as by the Indian report it had not been used for twenty years—but the guides found the way through, and they reached the Willopa early in the morning after leaving the Chehalis, the distance being about eighteen miles. Reaching the highest prairie on the Willopa, they discovered a herd of ten fine elk feeding and laying down like tame cattle. In a few minutes the sure rifles of Roundtree and Pearsall had stretched four dead on the ground, two of them appearing to weigh nearly a thousand pounds each. This great supply of provisions induced them to stay a day for the purpose of drying the meat, for they did not yet know where they were or how long it would take to reach the coast. Leaving Elk prairie next day, they followed down the river banks for about four miles, when their guide not knowing the route by land any farther, told them it was necessary to make a canoe and descend by water. This new difficulty even did not discourage them, though had they known their nearness to the settlements, it would have saved them the labor of digging out a cedar log with axes, which took nearly three days time, while their Indian guides did not give the least assistance, but returned to the Elk prairie to feast on the Elk left behind. They were then only four miles from the end of the route from the bay as marked out by Mr. Geo. Gibbs, now of Steilacoom, and the late Mr. Brown, of Shoal Water Bay. These two gentlemen started in December last to come through to Olympia, but the rainy weather and want of provisions compelled them to return, and Mr. Brown soon after fell a victim to the consequences of exposure and hardships suffered on that expedition.—Starting again with the canoe, the party followed the very crooked windings of the river a day and a half, when they suddenly found themselves in front of Mr. Bullard's house at the head of tide water, and about twenty miles by land from where they made the canoe. There they took a boat and descended to the bay, reaching it on the morning of the tenth day after leaving the Cowlitz.

Several citizens of the bay had, some time before this, fixed upon the next day for starting to explore a route to Olympia. The arrival of six from the Cowlitz, and their favorable report of the country, induced all to attempt to open a road and take a pack horse through. The two parties therefore assembled the same night at Mr. Woodward's, at the head of navigation on the Willopa, so as to start early the next morning. The new company consisted of Messrs. Seth Bullard, H. Woodard, Bush and Cushing, of the Willopa, with Capt. Russell and myself from the bay, making twelve in all. The Indian guides had ran away soon after their arrival for some unknown reason. To get through by land to where the canoe had been made, we had to depend therefore on the experience and sagacity of Mr. Pearsall, who has been for many years in the H B Co.'s service as a guide and hunter. After some delay at Mr. Bullard's to pack the horse, we started afoot. The first ten miles was mostly through prairies, and the narrow strips of timber between had already been opened through, so that we traveled it rapidly, and about noon stopped a short time to rest before commencing to cut through an unexplored forest. There, to avoid a large bend in the river, we left it and ascended a hill to the northward by which our guide hoped to strike a prairie some miles off before dark. But having to cut through all the way, night overtook us on the bank of the river and in the forest, but fortunately with a good quantity of grass for the horse near by. This hill can very probably be entirely avoided by following the valley to the south and passing through two prairies which we went round. Next day we crossed the river, and after cutting through about two miles of dense cedar forest, reached the prairie spoken of, which we called, from its shape, the Half Moon prairie, and is the second in size that we saw on the Willopa. The distance from where we started to this, is about 15 miles. At the Half Moon prairie we again found the tracks of the runaway guides, and followed them mostly for about eight miles to the Elk prairie, where we encamped for the night. Between these we passed through only one small prairie, but the last half of the route having been before marked, the labor of cutting the way was much less. At this prairie several Indians were encamped drying elk meat, having come through from the Chehalis since the Cowlitz party came, and brought horses with them. The "Skookum" or "Evil Spirit" which had kept them away for twenty years, they now suppose to be destroyed by the arrival of the whites, and a rich hunting ground again opened to them. The valley of the Willopa, from its mouth to this prairie is about thirty-five miles long, and probably from five to ten wide. It is all well adapted for cultivation and stock raising—has an abundance of timber and water. For about ten miles up it flows mostly through tide lands, which are covered by excellent grass growing three or four feet high. Good crops of other kinds, such as potatoes, garden vegetables, &c, have already been raised on many parts of these meadows, and this season several are trying wheat and other grains with a prospect of heavy crops. It is overflowed only by the highest winter tides, while branches and sloughs make it all accessible from the river by boats.

For about five miles above the tide lands the river is lined by higher bottom land covered with a growth of maple, alder and bushes, with a few scattered fir and spruce trees. Part of this is overflowed in the winter, but it is generally considered the best land on the river for cultivation, and where cultivated has produced excellent crops. About the head of steam boat navigation the prairies commence and continue up to the Elk prairie which the Indians say is the last on the river. We passed through nine, which will average at least two sections of land each, and there is said to be three or four more. The soil on these is a rich alluvial mould, and they are all high and dry, unless the last is a little marshy in the winter. Claims have been taken on nearly all of these prairies, some since our passage through them. The soil is less gravelly and dry than on the Chehalis, as we found soon after. No hard rock was seen anywhere through this valley, the subsoil being a clay, generally soft but in some places about as hard as sun dried brick or "adobis." The hills wherever crossed were found to consist of this, and covered with a rich mould. The timber, like that all around the bay, consists of yellow fir, white and red spruce, hemlock and cedar, on the hills, and maple, cedar and cotton wood along the rivers. Signs of elk, deer and bear were very abundant, but the noise of a large party prevented our getting any on the return, though several were seen.

On the morning of the third day we again started, and leaving the Willopa crossed the divide as before mentioned, and about sunset reached the Woheche prairie. There is but one bad hill (perhaps fifty feet steep ascent), to be crossed and this can probably be entirely avoided by another trail, known only to one Indian, who was sick when the party went through.—This hill is in crossing a kanyon through which flows a small branch of the Chehalis, and the other trail is said to avoid this, and to be also much more direct. The distance of eighteen miles can probably be shortened to less than fourteen. As soon as we struck the branches of the Chehalis, the timber suddenly changed from the trees before mentioned to red fir only, of great size, with some cedar in the lower grounds. The soil appeared also more gravelly, and the prairie much more dried up. This branch of the Chehalis flows over a hard rock, in some parts volcanic, in others hard slate and a grey stone of excellent quality for grind stones. Lower down is a bed of coal which has been tried and said to be of good quality. We encamped on the Woheche prairie, and early the next morning two of the party descended in a canoe to the Boisfort prairie to raise a party who were to cut through from that place by a trail lately marked out and meet us cutting towards them. This trail shortens the distance about eight miles, it being about twenty by water, and the river very shallow. We were two days cutting through this eight miles, but on the second day meeting the party of three, who had cut about three miles of the way towards us. Next day we reached the Boisfort plain early in the morning, and were very hospitably entertained by the people there, who opened their doors to us and supplied us with abundance of food which we needed very much, having had but one meal since the day we left the last prairie. The difficulty in cutting through these eight miles was from its having been all burned over about three years ago, and nearly all the trees having fallen, covered the ground so thickly that every inch of the way had to be cut open. From the Boisfort plain most of the party proceeded to the Cowl[itz]...

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GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA—CURIOUS CALCULATIONS.—A writer of the Boston Journal makes the following curious calculations:

"The enormous sum of $204,000,000 in gold has been received at the mint in Philadelphia from California, from the first discovery of the precious metal to December 1, 1853. Now in order to give some idea to the general reader of the immense amount of $204,000,000, I will merely state that allowing each silver dollar to weigh one ounce avoirdupoise, sixteen to the pound, the weight would be 12,750,000 lbs., or 6,375 tons, allowing 2,000 lbs. to the ton. To carry this weight it would require 6,375 wagons, containing a ton each, or $32,000. Now suppose each vehicle, drawn by one horse, to occupy a space of 25 feet, they would extend in a continuous line a fraction short of 130 miles. In order to count such a vast sum of money as this, very few persons have any idea of the time it would require, without making calculations to that effect.—Having myself asked several individuals familiar with figures how long it would take to count the sum above mentioned, they have so widely differed in time that one could scarcely repress a smile at the result. Now, to ascertain the fact, which may be made as plain as A B C, we will suppose a person to count 60 of these silver dollars a minute, 3,600 an hour, 43,200 a day of 12 hours each, or (Sundays included) 15,768,000 a year. I say, to count this stupendous amount of money in silver dollars, it would require a fraction short of 13 years."

GREAT PROFITS OF THE NICARAGUA COMPANY.—The Nicaragua Company in New York advertised to pay a dividend on the 15th of July. The Herald says:

"The Company are about issuing a report to the stock holders, which will be of the most satisfactory character. The gross earnings of the Company for the six months ending June 4, 1854, have been about $860,000. After paying operating expenses up to that time and the dividend of three per cent, there will be left in bank and the hands of agents about $140,000. Up to the first of January, 1854, the net earnings of the company were appropriated to the payment of old indebtedness, to the purchase of new steamers, &c. We do not know the exact amount paid out for such purposes, but it has been upwards of half a million of dollars. The present business of the company authorizes the expectation of a dividend of six per cent for the six months ending the 1st of January next."

WEEKLY MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.—On the 28th of June the House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the bill providing for a weekly mail service between the Atlantic States and San Francisco. Some conversation took place as to the effect of this bill on the existing contracts.

Mr. Mace said the select committee on steamship frauds, would report the following week. The Collins line needs overhauling, and a critical examination. After the report shall be submitted, the House will have it in their power to curtail greatly the expenses of the ocean mail service, and afford equal facilities to those which now exist between New York and Liverpool and California, at greatly reduced rates. He was not prepared at that time to saddle the Government with an additional expense of $250,000 a year for a weekly service, when we are paying almost twice as much for semi-monthly mail.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Hav[ana]... that it is certain that a decree aut... [in]termarriage of the white ... will soon be issued. It is ... the Archbishop of Cuba ... atrocity, his support ... will put an end to the ... existing between the two ... law respecting capitation tax ... mulgated that is likely to ... derstanding between the go... the slaveholders.

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TREASURER.
RUTLEDGE Jr.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
URBAN E. HICKS.

FOR SHERIFF.
ANTONIO B. RABBESON.

FOR ASSESSOR.
WILLIAM PACKWOOD.

FOR CORONER.
ANDREW J. BALDWIN.

Washington Correspondence.

We take pleasure in giving place to the following letter of A. M. Berry, Esq., senior proprietor of this paper, who is at present on a visit to the Atlantic side of the continent. We doubt not it will be read with interest, and to a perusal of it, we invite the attention of our readers. The return of Mr. Berry, with printed copies of the laws, journals, &c., of the last legislative assembly, in book form, may be anticipated in October or November. We hope he may be successful in replenishing the establishment with *one* very important article of furniture, upon which the present *partnership* or firm, will never presume to lay any claim.

Washington, D. C., June 26, 1854.

Mr. Wiley:—I have deferred till this time to fulfil my promise to write you, from the fact that nothing had occurred of great interest to our territory of which I could learn full particulars before coming to this City; but I now propose, as fully as I am able, to give an account of what has been done, together with the causes which have operated to impede legislation upon matters of vital importance to our territory.

The last day of the session on which our leg... arrived, together with the fact
...gress was engaged in discussing
...absorbing question, the Nebraska
...bill, and other exciting questions—
...vented us from receiving that atten-
from Congress which we otherwise
...have had; but now that things are
...ed to their wanted quiet we have
to expect that that body will
consider our wants.

have as yet been passed by
relation to Washington Terri-
Several bills of great importance
in all probability will
The amendment
among them. This
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upon our coast, passed in 1850,
gross sum of over $53,000 was appropriated for their construction. A contract was made for the construction of the Light House for Cape Disappointment at $38,500. This Light House was lost in view of the place intended for its erection. The bill now before the House, proposes an appropriation of $39,000 for completing the Light Houses for Cape Flattery and New Dungeness, and the further sum of $25,000 for the establishment of a Light House on Blunt, or Smith's Island—and $25,000 for the establishment of a Light House at Cape Shoal Water, and also $5,000 for Buoys, &c.

Information has been received by our Delegate, that the Custom House would be removed to Port Townsend.

In relation to our mail service by Sea, there has been more effort put forth than for any or all other things, and from present appearances with less effect. All the legislation required is obtained. The whole question is in the hands and power of the Post Master General. After several ineffectual attempts to obtain a hearing, the Post Master General, in the latter part of the month of May, appointed a time when he would see Gov. Stevens and Mr Lancaster, and he then promised them that he would on the day he had set, go over the whole ground with them upon that subject. On the ninth day of June the Post Master General came into the room in which the Governor and Mr. L. were in waiting, and after the ordinary salutations, said that he had decided the case against them, and that too, without having heard a word at that time from either of them on the subject. This announcement was astounding, and was spoken in such a manner as to fully close all free communication on the matter. The Post Master General said that he was informed that the people of the Sound could be sufficiently supplied with mails by the way of the Cowlitz river, at present, and that when the commerce of the Sound should place steamers in its trade he would contract for the transportation of the mails; that he could not think of paying the present prices upon that coast. Mr. Lancaster said that there were those now ready to convey the mails for the price of the fuel. The Post Master General wished to know if those persons were in the City. Mr. Lancaster gave the name of Capt Fauntleroy. The question was asked what the price of the fuel would be, and was answered that Capt. Fauntleroy would take the mails twice a month to Port Townsend, and from there distribute them *twice a week* all over the Sound for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum. The Post Master General said that he could not think of paying any such sum. Mr. Lancaster asked him to name a sum, this he declined. He then asked him to advertise for bids, and this he declined. Mr. Lancaster then asked the name of his informant who had led him to believe that the mails could be supplied to the people of the Sound by the way of the Cowlitz River, and this he also declined. Gov. Stevens then asked the Post Master General if he would step with him to the map of the Territory. The Post Master General said that if it would be any accommodation he would. Gov. Stevens then said, and showed him, that it was impossible to meet the wants and necessities of the people by the way of the Cowlitz River route—said that sometimes the Columbia River was frozen and its navigation impeded and obstructed, and that the Cowlitz River was often so swollen that the mail canoe was for days delayed, and that even if the canoe reached the landing, the mails were often long delayed by the condition of the streams over which the mules had to pass during the winter season, and that he had himself received letters several days in advance of the mails, brought by sailing vessels from San Francisco, and that the people were forced, from the condition of things, to employ expresses to carry their letters and communications. These statements were not regarded by the Post Master General. The next day, Gov. Stevens placed within the reach, and for the Post Master General, a map, showing the Post offices on the Sound, and such places as would require offices within the year, marked upon the map, accompanied by statements which show conclusively that it will cost the Government more to supply the mails by the way of the Cowlitz River, than it would by the way of Port Townsend. No reply has as yet been re-
...ved from this last attempt to obtain this
...tful and necessary action by the Post
...r General.

Hamlin, from the Committee on
...reported a bill, supplementary
...tled "An act to provide for
...of the lives of passen-
...f vessels propelled in whole
...am, and for other pur-
approved 30th August, 1852.

The 1st ... supplemental ... providing inspectors, ... receive ... co...sation of $3,000 per annum and the ... allowance for travel expenses.

2d. In addition to the local inspectors, there are added two for the district of Puget's Sound, one to be inspector of hulls and the other of boilers, to be allowed each $500, to be paid under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

3d. Suspends the operation of so much of the 9th section as regards the use of all metals, fusible by the heat of steam until the 3d of March next.

Section 4 repeals so much of the act of July, 1838, as authorizes the appointment of persons to make inspection of steamboats' boilers and fires, and the inspections required by this supplemental act, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe for the government of said supervisors and local inspectors.]

Mr. Hamlin asked the immediate consideration of the bill, and, having explained the object of its provisions, the bill was read a third time and passed.

A. M. B.

Address of B. Cornelius, Esq.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found the able and interesting address of Mr. B. Cornelius, delivered at the examination and close of his first three months' labor as preceptor of the youth of Olympia and vicinity.

No comments that we might see proper to make in reference thereto, could add to the merits of an address so far above criticism and public commendation. Every sentence addresses itself directly to the intelligence and heart of the parent and guardian, and, with unequalled modesty, enters into an investigation of the comparative relationship and *treatment* that should subsist between parent, instructor and pupil.

The difficulties which Mr. Cornelius has necessarily been compelled to meet, and has thus far so successfully overcome, is but an earnest of what our citizens can readily anticipate in the further promotion of his services. We desire but an attentive perusal of his address as an evidence of his qualifications for the discharge of the delicate duties of his profession; and as it will be seen by a card in another column that a re-organization of his classes will take place on Monday the 28th inst, we hope, for the credit of our community, that all "old scores" be promptly liquidated, thus avoiding that chagrin and mortification that might otherwise naturally and mutually arise; and that new and more *extended* assurances be afforded him, in sustaining a further prosecution of his valuable labors amongst the youth around us.

The following communication is but an unanimous expression of the kindly regard in which Mr. C. is holden by all who have evidenced the fruits of his exertions in our midst:

Olympia, Aug. 8, 1854.

Mr. Editor—The Spring term of the Olympia school closed to-day. The examination of the pupils was highly satisfactory to all present. Mr. Cornelius has proved himself worthy of the confidence and patronage of an enlightened public, and if properly sustained, he will add to the numerous other advantages of Olympia that of the best school in Washington Territory. I do not, however, agree with him in regard to his doubts of the propriety of examinations and exhibitions. I consider them as useful and profitable to teacher, pupil and patron. The fact that a review of the studies of the quarter is to take place in presence of their parents and friends, stimulates pupils to greater exertion and rivalry. And the evidence of the intellectual advancement of their children is highly satisfactory to parents, and encourages them to greater exertion in their behalf; and the teacher will always find that a good examination and exhibition will greatly increase his number of scholars the next quarter.

R. S.

Vocal Music.

A class will be organized in Olympia, should a sufficiency of names be induced to respond, for the commencement of a series of instruction in vocal music by Mrs M. A. Hamm, of this vicinity.

A meeting for the organization of a class, will be holden at the school house on Thursday evening next, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

All those acquainted with the ability of Mrs. H. for the discharge of the duties of instructress of a choir, will bear ample testimony as to her perfectness in this particular.

Mrs. Hamm, as a teacher of sacred music, has probably few superiors living, and the leisure hours of the ladies and gentlemen of Olympia cannot be more profitably subserved, than by giving their attention to a course of lessons from her.

The Brig "Tarquina," Capt. Robinson, sailed from the port of Olympia on Monday last with a cargo of lumber for the Sandwich Islands.

The great length of the polite and gentlemanly epistle of Roderick Finlayson, Esq., Chief Trader and Clerk of the *Honorable* Hudson Bay Company, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, precludes its publication this week, but it will appear as soon as we can find room for it, prefaced by a "few brief and *elegant* remarks."

The Whig Party no More.

The following from the New York Herald meets so well with our views that we publish it in our paper. We were about writing on the same subject. But this is better, and we ask our readers to peruse it carefully:

"The anti-slavery agitators are defeated. The final passage of the Nebraska bill appears to have stunned and confounded our abolition organs. They are taken all aback, and are beating about at random as if sorely puzzled in which direction to strike. The most virulent of the gang falls upon the leading Southern whigs—Clayton, Badger, Pearce, Dawson, Toombs and others of the Senate; and it says, that 'in respect to the Northern traitors who have co-operated in this deed, language fails to express our detestation of their infamous conduct.' And a mighty appeal is made to the people of the North, without 'distinction of party,' to enlist themselves 'under one banner,' to resist 'the invasion of free territory by the slaveholders of the South.' Directly to this point, our leading oracle of Sewardism emphatically declares, that in view of the great issues before us, 'we throw all party considerations to the winds.'

In connection with this declaration, the closing scenes in the Senate of the United States upon the Nebraska bill, confirm the dissolution of the whig party. The violent controversy upon the floor, between Mr Bell, of Tennessee, on the one side, and Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and other Southern whigs who supported the bill, on the other side, was terminated in the formal separation of Mr. Bell and the Missouri compromise whigs, even of the South, from those whigs co-operating in the repeal. It is difficult to read the closing debates upon the final ratification of the House bill in the Senate without arriving at the fixed conclusion that between the free soil whigs of the North and the Nebraska whigs of the South there is now an impassable barrier, and that in the re-organization of political parties for the campaign of '56, the mass of the whigs of the North will be array'd in hostility against their late brethren of the South. There is no visible or probable contingency upon which they can ever be re-united—none in the world.

Here, then, we have the first fruits of the Nebraska bill. It utterly demolishes the last vestige of a chance for the re-construction of the materials of the late great whig party upon the same general platform. The die is cast—the Rubicon is crossed, and the unanimous vote of the Northern whigs in Congress against the Nebraska bill, and the exciting closing scenes in the Senate significantly warn us of the meaning of this 'throwing of party considerations to the winds.' It admonishes the Union men of the country of the speedy mustering, upon the basis of Sewardism, and the anti-slavery debris of the late Northern whig party, of a grand combined anti-slavery organization throughout the Northern States in open hostility to the institutions of the South, until Southern slavery is put down, or until the Southern States are driven to secession—till the two sections of our present Union are hurried into civil war, and the two races of our population are exasperated into the horrors of another St. Domingo rebellion.—Such is the drift of the new party programme as laid down by the confidential oracle of Sewardism, which simply means a junction of abolitionism with all the other treasonable abominations of the day, against the good order of society and the peace of the Union.

The *pronunciamento* has gone forth—the whig party is extinct—its materials in the North are to be made the neucles of a great overshadowing abolition party, while the conservative whigs of the South may go over to the new democratic party, to the administration, or to the devil, as soon as they like. Clayton, Badger, Pearce, Dawson, and even Crittenden, have been given their walking tickets; they are at liberty to go and shift for themselves, wherever they please, and as soon as they please.—The controlling Seward division of the late national whig party has formally excommunicated them in the lump—in detail.—They are adrift upon the high seas, and legal prizes to such political wreckers as may choose to pick them up. The re-union between the whigs of the North and the whigs of the South is now utterly hopeless. The party is disbanded for good—forever. The Northern branch is to be made the basis of an overshadowing Northern anti-slavery party. But where are the Southern whigs to go? When Mr. Webster was left alone in Tyler's Cabinet, he asked—'where am I to go?' And we repeat the inquiry in behalf of the Southern whigs—where are they to go?"

For the information of those unacquainted with the following facts and figures, we submit them for their consideration, showing the extent to which slavery existed in the western States and Territories since the passage of the ordinance of 1787.

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Indiana,	130	237	190	3	3
Ohio,				6	3
Illinois,		168	917	747	341
Michigan,				32	
Wisconsin,					11
Iowa,					16
Total,	130	405	1107	788	375

The principles and features of the Nebraska bill does not seek to legislate slavery where slavery does not exist, but merely confers upon the *whole* people of the United States the natural rights guaranteed to them under the constitution. Slavery existed in Nebraska, as can be shown, in opposition to all ordinances and compromises, and the Nebraska bill merely determines that the people who may become citizens of that Territory shall decide whether it shall be a free or slave State, on its admission into the Union.

Slavery already exists in Nebraska and Kansas, and has existed there for some years. William Walker, a most intelligent half-breed, and Wyandott chief, who emigrated from Ohio to Nebraska in 1842, thus writes, under date of March 25, 1854:

"There is one fact relating to slavery in this Territory, of which perhaps you are not aware, as I perceive it is not generally known in the East, viz: the existence of slavery here among the Indians and whites, in defiance of the compromise of 1820. It has been in existence ever since it was organized as an Indian Territory. True, there are not many slaves, but still slavery exists. Some slaves are held by the Indians, by virtue of their own laws and usages, and some by regular bills of sale from citizens of Missouri. White people going into the Territory by the authority of the government, in the character of Indian Agents, licensed traders, mechanics, missionaries, &c., hesitate not a moment to take their slaves with them, regarding it as slave territory, and the prohibitory clause a dead letter. The opinion prevailing so generally was fortified by a decision of one of the Circuit Courts of Missouri, deciding that the Indian Territory, properly so called, was slave Territory."

Richard Mendenhall, a mission teacher at the Friend's Shawnee Mission, writes to the National Era, under date of the 14th ult., from that station, that slavery exists in Kansas, and did so before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwithstanding the institution was then illegal. He says that Thomas Johnson, who has been at Washington all winter claiming a seat as an elected representative from Nebraska, is the superintendent of an extensive missionary establishment in Kansas, under the direction of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service.

The following extract from a speech of John C Calhoun, delivered in the United States Senate on the subject of compromises, forcibly illustrates the opinion of that great and lamented statesman on the subject:

"I see my way in the constitution; I cannot in a compromise. A compromise is but an act of Congress. It may be overruled at any time. It gives us no security. But the constitution is stable. It is a rock. On it we can stand, and on it we can meet our friends from the non-slaveholding States. It is a firm and stable ground, on which we can better stand in opposition to fanaticism than on the shifting sands of compromise. Let us be done with compromises. Let us go back and stand upon the constitution."

We adopt, with applicable corrections, the prefatory remarks of the editor of the Portland, Oregon, *Standard*, on the subject of the closing address of ex-Gov. Hubbard relative to the opposition manifested by some democrats against the features of the Nebraska bill:

At the Democratic State Convention in New Hampshire the chair was occupied by ex-Gov Hubbard, who made the following conciliatory remarks towards the anti-Nebraska members of the party. The *spirit* of these observations is peculiarly applicable to the present state of political affairs in Washington Territory; and we cordially recommend them to the candid consideration of every Democrat. He said:

"They ever have been good and sound Democrats. Let us not drive them from our association. If we love our political faith—if we venerate our political church, let us not excommunicate these brethren from our political communion and fellowship. We my differ, and undoubtedly do differ, in opinion about men and about measures. Measures of great importance to our whole country have recently engaged the attention of our national counsels, and one in particular, from the principle involved, from the character of the subject matter, and the long continued and present excited state of the public mind in reference thereto, could not fail in its discussion and its final disposition to produce some contrarieties of opinion as to its justice, expediency and constitutionality. If we entertain views on this subject differing from the views of old friends, let us not condemn for opinion's sake, but lay our hands on our hearts and honestly and religiously endeavor to put ourselves clearly right, and then with a spirit of kindness go forward and try to bring into the great Democratic fold those who may differ from us—forgive all past errors of opinion and all past irritability in language—forget all past party discussion and animosity—and let us dwell together in peace and unity.—Then all will end well. Then the Democratic party in New Hampshire will be as unbroken and as immovable as our granite hills."

State Government.—It is a remarkable fact, that of the eighteen States admitted into the Union since the formation of the constitution, only eight of them have had permission from Congress to erect State Governments. In the other nine, (exclusive of Texas), the people have assumed sovereignty, cut themselves loose from Congressional dictation, formed at once independent State Governments, and have been admitted into the Union. The Nebraska bill carries the principle of the sovereignty of the people still farther, and recognizes it in matters which Congress has hitherto exercised jurisdiction over.—*Norwich Aurora.*

South Pacific Surveying Squadron.—The whole of Commander Ringgold's Squadron, consisting of the Sloop-of-war Vincennes, the steamer John Hancock, sloop Porpoise, and schooners John P. Kennedy and Fenimore Cooper, were at Hong Kong on the 6th of June.

Letter of Mr. Stephen Guthrie.

Ev... ...rt, no matter how underhanded and contemptible, will be made by some members of the opposition party to defeat the regular nominated candidates of the democracy in this county, and we esteem it our duty to put the friends of the principles of our party on their guard as to giving credence to every idle rumor which may have been given circulation to by the organized array against which we have to contend.

Mr. Guthrie is a man of superior ability, and is consequently dreaded in the contest for legislative honors by the whig party.—They dare not take the stump and meet him in a fair canvass, and hence a resort to misrepresentation to procure his defeat.

Whilst on this subject we would suggest to the judges of elections in the different precincts in the county and throughout the Territory, that they make themselves familiar with the provisions of the election law adopted by the last legislature, in order that strict legality may characterize the general election.

We invite attention to the following letter of Mr. G., in refutation of the charge that he would have left the Territory in the event of failing to receive the nomination for the next legislature by the Democratic Convention, held at Olympia on the 5th inst.

Chambers Prairie, Aug. 10th, 1854.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat.—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to correct a report that has been put in circulation since I received the nomination by the Democratic County Convention for Representative.

I am credably informed that some one has taken the liberty to circulate a report that I intend soon to leave the Territory, thereby intimating that if elected, I would not use the care and prudence which should characterize the official acts of a legislator.

It is true, sir, that I did speak to a few of my neighbors, some time ago, on this subject, but the causes which gave rise to this conversation is known to them all. Twice during the month of May last, my family was visited by the hand of death; first, by the death of my eldest son, and second, that of a grand child. This, I must confess, gave rise to fears that we would not enjoy good health in this country, which is the greatest of all blessings. This calamity combined with other misfortunes led me to make the remarks I did about leaving.—But sir, these fears have gradually worn from my mind, and at present, I have no expectation other than that I will remain in the Territory, perhaps for the remainder of my life, and whether elected or not, I hope I shall always feel a deep interest in the affairs of Washington Territory.

Respectfully Yours,
STEPHEN GUTHRIE.

Important Discovery.—By the bark *Russell*, which recent arrived at this port from Port Townsend, we learn that extensive and valuable coal fields have been discovered lately on the banks and in the vicinity of the Dewamish River, which are about to be opened and worked by Capt. W. Webster and others. The bark Harriet Thompson has now on board and will soon arrive here with the first cargo of coal taken from these mines. The Duwamph River empties into Puget Sound, about 45 miles above Port Townsend, on the bay.—*S. F. Herald.*

Capt. Webster is one of the most indefatigable and enterprising citizens resident in Washington Territory, and under his superintendence we doubt not, the Dewamish Coal mines will be made to yield a commensurate return for the labor bestowed.

That the Coal of both the Dewamish River and Bellingham Bay will answer all practicable purposes for the manufacture of steam has been attested to, by competent authority, and the only difficulty heretofore in the way of laying the coal fields bare in the furnishing of an adequate supply for the consumption of the ocean and other steamers on the coast, has been that the process of excavation has not been entered into on sufficiently extensive and scientific principles.

Under the management of Capt Webster, those interested in the development of this, one of the great resources of our Territory, can look forward to with confidence and bright anticipations.

New Mail Arrangement.

The following is a copy of a letter received from the Post Master at Rainier, addressed to Mr. W. Rutledge, Jr., Post Master at this place. According to the present arrangement, the mail from Portland, Oregon, will be due here on Thursday evening of each week:

Rainier, Aug. 8, 1854.

Sir:—The desired change in our mail arrangements has been effected. I record the following schedule, with orders to deliver the mails accordingly:

Mails leave Rainer every Wednesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Steilacoom on Friday at 2 P. M. Leave Steilacoom every Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rainier next Monday at 2 P. M.

The above arrangement will include both the up and down river mails every week, and they will now be sent on without delay.

Yours, &c.
W. B. MILLARD,
D. P. M. at Rainier.

Commodore Isaac McKeever has been ordered to the command of the California Navy Yard, with Commander Farragut, of New York, as second in command.

Mass Meeting in Pierce County.

The following is the r sult of the deliberations of the mass convention at Steilacoom on Saturday last, and in connection with the nominations made on the occasion we beg leave to direct attention to the subjoined remarks of a correspondent in relation thereto. The *Democratic* Convention, it will be borne in mind, meets on next Saturday.

For Council—L. Balch, of Pierce, and J. O. Martin, of King county.

For Representatives—W. H. Wallace, S. J. Stiles, J. F. Devoe, and John Carson of King county.

For County Commissioners—T. M. Chambers, L. A. Smith, Robert More.

For Sheriff—H. Melville,

For Assessor—A. C. Lowell.

For County Auditor—P. Keach

For District Attorney, 3d Jud. Dist.—Frank Clark.

For Superintendent Common Schools—J. F Devoe.

For Justice of Peace—W. M Savage.

For Coroner—Willington Bills.

For Wreck Master—L. Bills.

For Constables—Wm Tidd, and Geo. Brown.

For the Pioneer and Democrat

The Whig "Mass Meeting" a complete failure.--Hard up for timber, &c.

Steilacoom, Aug. 14, 1854

Mr. Editor.—Notwithstanding the whigs of Pierce county had posted up in every quarter, for two or three weeks, placards, covered with glaring capitals, calling upon "Whigs, Democrats, Citizens & Soldiers" to come together to nominate "the best and most influential men" in the county for the different offices, they only succeeded in getting *twenty-three*, all told, to compose the great "mass meeting," held on Saturday last. Soon after the *multitude* had congregated together, they tried to persuade four or five democrats (one of whom told them he was a democrat, and if he made a speech it must be in a *democratic* atmosphere,) who happened to be "lookers on in Venice," to officiate as chairman of the meeting; but they were not to be lured by this bait, (knowing full well that there was a whig hook concealed) and each in their turn, promptly declined serving, and when all their efforts proved futile, the whole *mass*(?) presented a crest fallen appearance. Finally, one of this *vast* number happened to discover a free soiler in their midst, where, *upon the honor*, was tendered him, and he being a young man and clever at that, accepted. For their secretary (a suitable person not being present, I suppose,) they selected a man who holds a land claim in one of the most northern counties in the Territory and who of course is not a voter. This certainly evinces a scarcity of "timber." The "whig county committee" stated the object of the meeting to be to select the soundest (?) men irrespective of party.—To effect this, a committee of five, all residing within a stone's throw of each other, were appointed to prepare a county ticket. And this committee, after being in travail for some length of time, brought forth—what an abortion.

Their ticket is composed of ten whigs and about the same number of democrats.—The latter will of course (the same as last year) be dropped just on the eve of the election, and a parcel of whigs substituted.—The aforesaid committee is to prepare an address for the "dear people." The Pacific Rail Road adopted as their hobby and rode to death last year, will not do this year, so they must needs get up something new.—Wonder if the address will allude to the Territorial whig meeting held at Olympia last spring, when "Skookum" proposed having a whig committee composed of one from each cor ty "*to act as a sort of a guardian to the whig party*," whether it will inform the "dear people" of this county of the fact, that one of the candidates nominated at the recent "mass meeting" was appointed at the Territorial whig meeting the "guardian" of the whigs (a baker's dozen) of this county. One of the whigs here, has had the frankness to acknowledge that they (the whigs) cannot elect "a clean whig ticket," and that it is therefore policy for them to produce a "split" among the democrats. They can prescribe a dose but it *wont go down*. The democrats of Pierce know the difference between whig and democratic principles, and will be found on the day of the election doing their duty.—More anon.

J. L. B.

P. S. The whigs will probably get up the Territorial Road from this place to Vancouver and try to make a little capital out of that, and in order to get a decent audience will hold a meeting on the day appointed for the Democratic Convention.

B.

☞ We are authorized by Frank Clark, Esq., to announce the fact, that he did not seek the nomination of District Attorney for the 3d Judicial District, by the *mighty* mass convention above referred to.

☞ Messrs. Ensign, Kirtley and Blankenship, of this place, returned on Saturday last from a gold prospecting tour on the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, and seem satisfied of the existance of gold in the country traversed by them, but express a doubt as to its existence in sufficient quantities as to justify extensive operations being entered into in consideration of the present prices paid for labor.

They report favorably of progress made on the immigrant road, upon which Mr. E. J. Allen and a party of men are engaged in its more thorough construction, and express the belief that the expectations of the immigrant will not be disappointed in a transit across the mountains. The Indians reported the arrival of three wagons at Fort Walla Walla.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. A. B. Gove, of the Kendall Company, for late San Francisco papers on his return from that City.

From the *Herald* of August 5th, we transfer the following items

"The Steamer Sea Bird, Capt. Haley, *arrived yesterday morning, two and a half* days from San Diego and intermediate ports.

Suspicious.—The Sea Bird saw, off San Diego, two large vessels steering N. W. under a press of canvas, apparently in chase of one another; the latter flying the Russian flag, and *the former* showing no colors—was supposed from her size to be a "John Bull."

Latest from Lower California.—By the last accounts from Southern California there had been a skirmish between Melendrez and Chaves. The former had taken the latter prisoner, and he is kept in close confinement awaiting the decision of Melendrez as to his disposition.

Discovery of Salt in Los Angeles County.—A company has been organized at Los Angeles for the purpose of manufacturing salt from a lake located about seventeen miles from that place. Experiments had been made, the results of which far exceeded their anticipations. The salt is equal if not superior to any in the market, and can be procured in sufficient quantities to supply the whole Pacific Coast.

Excitement.—A great excitement prevailed at Santa Barbara in regard to the Kern River mines. Numbers had left their various occupations and gone thither; the miners were averaging from $10 to $25 per day. Rich specimens of quartz and fine gold have been brought from there, and shown us. The gold regions are reported to be very extensive. A number of teams have already left Santa Barbara with provisions, etc., for the diggings, it being the nearest point to the mines, and only five and a half day's travel over an excellent wagon road.

"The last week in July was perhaps the hottest throughout the interior ever experienced in California since its occupation by the Americans. In almost every inland town from which we have received accounts, the thermometer rose above one hundred degrees in the shade."

In speaking of the report brought to San Francisco, relative to a supposed chase and engagement between a Russian and English man-of-war, the *Herald* says:

"We give the report brought up by the Sea Bird, regarding the anticipated naval engagement off San Diego, for what it is worth. We do not attach much importance to it. Two large vessels it is true, were seen near the spot mentioned, but we are informed by gentlemen who came up in the Sea Bird that their colors could not be made out. Their being Russian and English men-of-war, is doubtless no more than an inference drawn by the reporter from *their unusual* movements. They might have been harmless merchantmen for all the evidence we have to the contrary. Such vague reports are only calculated to alarm unnecessarily, those of our citizens interested in British and French shipping."

In the House of Representatives the following message was received from the President of the United States, announcing that the Government of Mexico has agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the Gadsden treaty, and asking an appropriation of ten millions of dollars to carry the same into effect:

Washington, June 20, 1854

To the House of Representatives.

I have received information that the Government of Mexico has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, signed on the 30th of December last, and has authorized its Envoy Extraordinary to this Government to exchange the ratification thereof. The time within which the ratifications can be exchanged will expire on the 30th inst.

There is a provision in the treaty for the payment by the United States to Mexico of the sum of seven millions of dollars on the exchange of ratifications, and the further sum of three million dollars when the boundaries of the ceded territory shall be settled.

To be enabled to comply with the stipulation according to the terms of the treaty, relative to the payment therein mentioned, it will be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation of seven millions of dollars for that purpose before the 30th instant, and also the further sum of three million dollars, to be paid when the boundaries shall be established.

I therefore respectfully request that these sums may be put at the disposal of the Executive.

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the said treaty.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

Our New Slice of Mexico.—The boundary line between this country and Mexico provided by the amended treaty agreed to by Santa Anna and ratified by the United States Senate and House of Representatives, is a zig zag up and down line, presenting an awkward appearance on the map. As our readers are aware, the Government of the United States set up a claim disputed by Mexico, to the Mesilla Valley, an oblong square of land belonging to Chihuahua, and bounded on the south by the parallel of 31 52 North Latitude. The treaty disposes of this disputed claim by making the boundary line commence on the Rio Grande at 31 47 or five geographical miles below the line claimed by the United States, but still some five miles above the important town of El Paso, which thus remains in Mexico. Starting from the Rio Grande at 31 47, the line follows that parallel due west a hundred miles, and then turns at right angles and runs south twenty seven geographical miles to the line of 31 20, when it again bends to the west, following that line till it reaches 111 West Longitude from Greenwich. Thence it proceeds in a strai ht li e running north-west, to a point on the Colorado River twenty miles below its junction with the Gila.

Seven millions of dollars have already been paid to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister. The remaining three millions are not to be paid until the new boundary is surveyed and established. It will be remembered the original treaty called for the payment of twenty millions to Mexico. The Senate refused to give more than ten millions, and Santa Anna agreed to the terms proffered.—*S. F. Herald*

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. L. Balch, of Steilacoom, for the following list of vessels due and to arrive at this and other ports on the Sound, and elsewhere:

The bark Julia Ann, Pound, master, sailed from San Francisco, July 30, for Australia to load with sawed lumber at Steilacoom.

The brig Geo. Emery, Capt. Diggs, sailed from San Francisco for Steilacoom on the 3d July, to load with lumber.

The bark Ella Francis, Capt. Mitchell, sailed from San Francisco, August 1st, to load with lumber at Port Gamble for Australia.

The brig Cyclops, Capt. McDonough, sailed from San Francisco a few days since for Olympia, to load with spars for China.

The bark Mary Melville sailed from San Francisco some time since and is now due at this port.

The schooner Willamantic sailed from San Francisco on the 28th July for Port Ludlow.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT

Olympia, W. T., Aug 19, 1854

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ℔	12@18	Sugar, bro ℔	11@12½
Mutton, " "	16@20	Sugar, white crush, per ℔	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔	16@20	Coffee, ℔	18@20
Mess Pork, ℔bbl	$28@$32	Tea, "	50@75
Clear Pork, "	$32@$36	Rice, Caro, ℔	@10
Bacon, clear, ℔	20@22	Dried Apples, ℔	14@16
Hams, ℔	@25	Dried Peaches "	@25
Shoulders, ℔	@20	Chili Peaches, "	@25
Salmon, ℔	@10	Soap, ℔	8@10
Codfish, ℔	@10	Starch, ℔	20
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl	$15@16	Candles, ml'd, ℔	25
Butter, ℔	30@37½	do Adm	50
Lard, " "	18@20	do Sperm, "	62
Cheese, " "	40@50	Tobacco, ℔	40@75
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs	@$9	Saleratus, "	25
Corn Meal, ℔	6@7	Pepper, grain, ℔	37½
Salt, fine, "	@5	Molasses, ℔ gal.	75@$1
Salt, course, ℔	@1	Syrup, "	80@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush	$1 25	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon,	75
Onions, " "	3 00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal.	1 75@$2
Beets, " "	3 00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ℔ gal.	$1 25@1.50
Beans, Chili, ℔	6@7	Whiskey, "	1 25@1.50
Beans, white, ℔	7@8	Gin, ℔ gal.	1.50@$3
Eggs, ℔ doz.	75	Port Wine, ℔ gal	1.50@$2
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon	$1.50@$2
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	14@16	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ℔ keg.	$8 50@$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16⅔	Window glass, ℔ box	$7@$9
Drillings, bro. ℔ yd	16⅔	Sash, ℔ light	@25
Prints, ℔ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ℔ pr.	$5@$7	Buckets, 3 hoop,	50@75
Hosiery, wool hlf, per doz	$3@$5	Brooms,	25
do cotton, ℔ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c—		Sawed fir, ℔ M.	$15@17
		" cedar, "	$16@18
Lead, white, ℔	20	Shingles, ℔ M	$3@$4
do colors, "	25@37½	Square timber, ℔ foot	10@12
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$2.50		
Turpentine, "	3,00	Piles, ℔ foot	4@5

OLYMPIA LODGE, No 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

OLYMPIA SCHOOL.

Mr. CORNELIUS begs to announce that his classes will be re-organized on Monday, 28th inst.

Arrangements are in progress for the reception of a few pupils as boarders into Mr C's family.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854

S. BETTMAN, M BETTMAN, L BETTMAN.

Bettman Brothers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c

Store on the corner of Main and Second Streets, Olympia, W. T.

☞ A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.

Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

Mill Irons for Sale.

A COMPLETE set of Saw Mill Irons, with carriage rack, for sale cheap by

CLARK & PATTON, Olympia

Aug 16, 1854 50tf

NEW GOODS

EX TARQUINA!

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE received, in addition to their former stock, the following goods, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

We are now offering an invoice of superior black Dress Silk,

Fine De Lains, Merinoes, Woolen Plaids,
Alpaccas, Woolen and Cotton Damasks, Jackonet,
Muslins, Dress Linen, Ginghams and Lawns,
Prints, a great variety,
Flannels of all colors,
Linen and col'd Table Covers,
White and col'd Counterpanes,
Kentucky Jeans, Tweed and Cottonade,
Emb, Chemisetts, Undersleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c
Silk, Linen and Cotton Laces and Edgings,
Fine trimmed Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw Bonnets, new style,
Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, a large assortment,
Silk and Satin Ribbons, a variety,
Numerous articles for childrens' wear,
Also, fine black and col'd cloth Frock and Sack Coats,
Cassimere, Tweed and Linen Coats,
Superior black and fancy Cassimere pants,
Satinett, Jeans, Linen and Cottonade pants,
Fine Satin, Silk, Cloth and Linen Vests
A large supply of Linen, Checked, Calico, Hickory and Flannel Shirts,
Merino, Flannel Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
Black Silk and fancy Satin Cravats,
Silk pocket Hdkfs and Scarfs,
Silk Metr. Cass. Fur and Panama Hats,
Carpet and Enameled Bags,
Gents calf skin and kip Boots,
Gents P. Lea. Brogans,
Boys kip Boots and Shoes,
Stationery,
Poetical and Historical works by celebrated authors, School books, and numerous articles belonging to that business.
Together with a variety of Hardware, Groceries and miscellaneous goods.

An examination of our stock is only necessary to draw cos tume.

Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.

Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, August 5, 1854. 48tf

Evans & Ebey,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.

I. N. Ebey, Port Townsend, W. T. — Elwood Evans, Olympia, W. T.

Aug. 12, 1854 49tf

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

W... K... [illegible]

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies & Gentlemen's BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons, Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Fea Bells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.

PILLOW & DREW.

Aug 5, 1854. 48tf

Ex Tarquina.

FLOUR—135 Sacks Chili Flour;
150 Bbls Haxall and Gallego;
PORK—25 Half bbls. clear.
HAMS—5 Casks, Sugar cured.
BACON—5 Cases clear Bacon.
TOBACCO, SEGARS, WINES & LIQUORS.
WHITE LEAD, BOILED LINSEED OIL, &c., &c

Just received and for sale by

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, Aug 5, 1854

NOTICE.

THE tax payers of Thurston county are hereby notified that the tax list for the year 1854 is now in my hands, and that I will be found at my office in *Olympia, during the month of August, from 8 till 12* o'clock A. M., and from 1 till 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving taxes. All taxes unpaid on the first day of September next, will be handed over to the Sheriff for collection, with an additional charge of ten per cent for Sheriff's fees.

DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
County Treasurer.

Olympia, August 5, 1854

Mount Vernon, Lewis County, July 26, 1854

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Chcatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C C Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.

3w48 J. H MITCHELL

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause or provocation, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HERBERT JEAL

Olympia, August 5, 1854 3w48

To those in want of Brick.

THE undersigned having burned a kiln of about 30,000 brick on Dove point, 7½ miles below Olympia, and being desirous of disposing of the same at the earliest convenience, offers them for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms to suit purchasers.

Specimens may be seen at the store of Geo A Barnes, Olympia, W T.

MILLINGTON & SALCOMB

Olympia, August 5, 1854 4t48

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G. N. McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W T., and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

A A DENNY, Administrator.

July 15, 1854 4w48

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNIA, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE

We are prepared to forward **Treasure, Parcels,** and *Merchandise, to and from*

All Parts of the World.

The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c., and private and confidential business TRANSACTED with

Fidelity and Dispatch.

We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at

Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.

ADAMS & CO

Portland, July 22, 1854

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C Allen, next door to G A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloe Salt Works, to *be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate* rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C C Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.

GEORGE & CO,

Alki, July 24 1854 47tf

Wanted.

INFORMATION of WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK, of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement *at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him* will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa., or to Adams & Co.'s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty-two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion.

July 22, 1852. 40tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee,
Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar,
Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper,
Tomato catsup, pepper sauce,
Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus,
Adamantine candles, soap
Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches,
Yeast powder, pickles and sardines
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter,
Flour, salt, hams, lard.
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy,
Monongahela and Bourbon whisky,
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom,
Brooms, 30 doz., Buckets, 10 dozen,
Percussion caps, shot and bar lead,
Wash boards, tin plates, twine,
Genuine Spanish float Indigo,
Nails, 30 kegs, assorted.

Olympia, July 22, 1854 tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 1tf

A... [illegible]

Fine ... Fine ... and Silk ... Calic ... Flannel and Calico shirts, Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts, Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and ... the Drilling, Sheeting, &c. A lot of Carpenters' tools, Window Glass, Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a va... numerous to mention, all of which will be for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW COST.

N. B. Bettman, Brothers will take in goods, fresh butter, eggs, oats, &c., for highest market price will be allowed. Being ... mined to close out their present stock of goods ... sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may ... obtained on application.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS;

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered; Sugar China, No 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,

Fancy Prints, Callicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS,

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

HATS AND CAPS.

Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston *glazed Caps*

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass ware, Wooden ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c., Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54 28tf

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

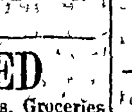
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854 6m29

Horses! Horses!!



PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo Bush.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE.

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.

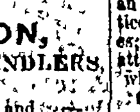
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.

Olympia, June 10, 1854 -n40

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852 1tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order to me directed, dated the thirty first day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty four, by Victor Monroe, associate justice for the second judicial district of Thurston county, I will offer at public out cry to the highest bidder, on Thursday the seventeenth day of August, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., of same day, one grey horse called Grey, and one roan horse called Skookum, taken under attachment in favor of Luther Mills, Jas. Vantine, John G. Parker, Jr., and Henry Colter, trading under the name of Parker, Colter & Co., against Joseph Latshaw, a non-resident of this Territory.

F. KENNEDY.

Sheriff of Thurston county, Wash. Ter.

Olympia, Wash. Ter., August 1, 1854.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

DR J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain *Gum Teeth* on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved ... the least possible pain.

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies ... residence if requested.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

... very descrip... promptly. Office in Olympia at ... Portland, at ...

Olympia, July 8, 185

Cab...

FURNITURE of ... constantly on han... short notice.

A variety of work made ... curled maple now in readiness. ... zens of Olympia and vicinity, a... fully invited to call and examine.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 31tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. ... HURD.

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854 32tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with despatch.

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MORSE.

Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal.

THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have, on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32tf

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles.

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin ware,
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Booteos, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

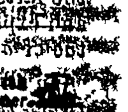
Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine.

Terms Cash.

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854.

MEDICINE.



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches, and will hold himself in readiness at all times to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office, two doors south of Parker's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853 41 ly.

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Hatt... Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner ... Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.

July 30, 1853. 47ly

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recent... fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is no... accommodate boarders and travelers ... rooms, and afford such entertainmen... will be appreciated by a liberal and ... public.

The Pacific House is situated on the ... and Fourth Streets, where the pr... times, take pleasure in ...ving ... ment to his guests, on as ...der ... where be procured ...

Olympia, March 1 18... 28t

of
io ... received
of Willamette
... esire of union and
... between all the peo-
... that they will not ad-
dress a new petition to the United States
because we have our reasons. The origin
and objects of this address are patent on
its face. The provisional government,
however, was now more thoroughly organ-
ised and more strongly American in its
character than before. The public general
statutes of Iowa Territory, published in
1839, were adopted as far as applicable,
and became law in Oregon. The American
and British parties being now about equal
in strength, entertained most inveterate
jealousies and joined political issues in se-
vere conflicts.

... every
... trusted
... ted a charter to
... gentlemen and
... ignation of "The
... "for the purpose,
... of promoting
... passage." But,
... known policy of
... it, and from the con-
... similar companies,
... be fairly said,
... designed, and its
... actual occupa-
... ern portions of the Amer-
... and, as far as possible, to
... of sovereignty over the
... support a valid claim of
... me, the British Government
... territory in the far north, except
... try drained by the tributaries to
... Bay. The Canadas had been dis-
covered and settled by the French, who had
an extensive fur company operating through
out their possessions.

The Hudson's Bay Company, instead of
directing their attention to "the search for
a north-west passage," pushed their explo-
rations to the south and west, establishing
forts and trading-posts among the Indians,
and introducing English manufactures.—
They encroached upon the French provin-
... destroyed the trade of the French Fur
Company, and so entangled the relations of
the two countries, by their unwarrantable
assumptions, that war ensued In 1763,
Canada, with all other dominions of France
in North America, East of the Mississippi
was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty
of Paris.

The wider field opened by this treaty, to
the operations of a company, whose pur-
posely directed movements had rendered
the cession of the Canadas expedient to the
French Government, was seized upon by
them, only as a base for a still further en-
largement of that corporate power which
tended at once to commercial monopoly
and English empire.

Stretching their arms still westward,
grasping prizes, and erecting their insignia
of possession beyond their chartered limits,
they came into open collision with the North
West Company, composed of French and
Scotch adventurers, and fought a bloody
battle, in 1814, on the Red River of the
North. They conquered, and were masters
of the mountains and the plains Previ-
ously to this, the Pacific Company, led out
by Mr. Astor, by accident of the war of
1812, had, by foreign factors unfortunately
chosen to places of trust, been sacrificed
by sale for a nominal sum to the North
West Company.

Beaten in their appeal to arms, the North
West was merged in the Hudson's Bay
Company, by Act of Parliament, in 1821.
Enlarged in its franchises, invested with
civil and military authority, and instructed
to take possession, and exercise jurisdiction,
with the exclusive right of trade, over all
the unorganized territory of North Amer-
ica, claimed by the British Government,
this gigantic monopoly planted itself upon
the Columbia and its tributaries, and with
an assumption and sway known only to the
divine right of Kings, crushed every Amer-
ican enterprize, and beggared every Amer-
ican Company, that dared lift its head in
...
a time, negotiations were go-
on the Governments of the
and Great Britain, for the
justing their respective rights
it Coast; the former
... (to) all the country
... mbia River by the two-
from the original dis-
... with Spain in 1819;
exploration by Gray,
... and Clark, in 1805;
actual settle-
... any, in 1811;
... by discovery
... right by vir-
... ssion.
... spondence be-
... is observable that
... ght to be taken by
... from the asserted
... Company had
... d territory,
... all settlement
... on British
...
... and the
American
... was ter-
... xing the
... ide as, the
... h con-
... this,
... vel in
... t, and
... of gov-

This was the state of things when the
treaty of 1846 was made, which determin-
ed the struggle for political sway and com-
mercial monopoly, but not the desire on the
part of the Hudson's Bay Company to lap
upon as much of the generous soil of the
country as possible under the stipulations
contained in the third article of the treaty,
that "the possessory rights of the Hud-
son's Bay Company and of all British sub-
jects who may be already in occupation of
land or other property legally acquired
within said territory, shall be respected"

The Company, according to Sir George
Simpson, had taken possession of the
French Prairie, and the land about the
Falls of the Willamette River, as early as
1828. And although these settlements
were made by superannuated trappers, and
those whose indentures of service to the
Company had expired, still, it seems by the
interpretation of their movements, given
by the governors and factors, that all these
settlements were the wards and the legiti-
mate supports of the Company. They
were, at the time of the treaty, in posses-
sion of large tracts of the best land in Or-
egon.

Mr. Thurston, the first delegate to Con-
gress from this territory, was elected in
1849. A man incapable of being approach-
ed by foreign influence, wherein his coun-
try's interests were concerned, he went to
Washington, a known enemy to the projects
and schemes of the Hudson's Bay Compa-
ny. In his legislative labors, which were
Herculean for a young man to perform, he
matured and secured the passage of the
"Oregon Land Bill," of Sept 27, 1850—
It was Mr. Thurston's aim, in that measure,
to give its exclusive benefits to those who
should become actual settlers of the coun-
try, and cultivators of the soil; and there-
in to give foreign residents, and particular-
ly the servants of the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany, who should declare their intentions
to become citizens of the United States,
equal privileges with American citizens. It
was also his desire, for the good of Oregon,
and the rights of adopted citizens, who had
been subjects of this mighty commercial
power, to place a bar between the settler
and the Company; so that whatever of
public munificence he might receive from
the liberality of his adopted country, his
estate might be free to himself and his
children, and not be mortgaged or levied
upon to swell the coffers of an alien monop-
oly. To these ends the following provisos
were inserted in the 4th section of the Act
before referred to:—"*Provided*—That in
all cases provided for in this section, the
donation shall embrace the land actually
occupied and cultivated by the settler there-
on: *Provided, further*—That all future
contracts, by any person or persons entitled
to the benefit of this Act, for the sale of
the land to which he or they may be enti-
tled under this Act, before he or they have
received a patent therefor, shall be void.
Provided further, however, That this section
shall not be so construed as to allow those
claiming rights under the treaty with Great
Britain, relative to the Oregon Territory,
to claim both under this grant and the
treaty, but merely to secure them the elec-
tion, and confine them to a single grant of
land."

We have stated, the purpose of these
provisos; they have served that purpose
most admirably, and are no longer neces-
sary, as far as their prime object was con-
cerned.

Brigham Young in his address to his
people, speaks thus of his authority:—

"I have no fears whatever of Franklin
Pierce excusing me from office, and saying
that another man shall be Governor of this
Territory.

"We have not got a Territorial Govern-
ment, and I am and will be Governor, and
no power can hinder it, until the Lord Al-
mighty says, 'Brigham, you need not be
Governor any longer,' and then I am will-
ing to yield to another. I have told you
the truth about that."

Omer Pacha has six Aids de Camp
They are all Hungarians, and speak French
and Turkish very well. Having sunk their
Hungarian and received Turkish names,
such as Osman Effendi and Habub Effendi,
they are looked upon by the army as real
Turks, and do not come in for that share of
suspicion and distrust that other foreigners
frequently incur.

Good Move.—The Wilmington (N. C.)
Journal contains a notice calling a meeting
of the citizens to take into consideration
proper means for rendering proper assist-
ance to the widow and family of James
Batchelder, who was *murdered*, by Aboli-
tionists of Boston, while in discharge of
his duty, as a Deputy U. S. Marshal, in
... rge of a fugitive slave, arrested in pur-
... of the laws of the land They are
contributions in Savannah, Augusta,
... same purpose.
... on Se ... that
... ed of
... and a ... It
... otl ... more
... k ... thing.

sub-
... ing
... ence ... ing
... sed by the ... ad-
... for ... Ingraham ... ur-
chase of a gold chronometer, as a testimo-
nial for his conduct in the Kosta affair.

Minnesota Territory, according to
the St Anthony Democrat, is estimated to
contain at present a population of twenty-
five thousand inhabitants.

A Western paper says: "About thirty
years ago, Gen. Cass owned a farm in what
is now the heart of Detroit, and by simply
'holding on,' he has become the possessor
of a fortune estimated at three millions of
dollars.

The human hair, from the head,
has three distinct shapes, according to the
species of the race from which it is taken.
That of the Anglo Saxon is oval; that of
the pure Indian, cylindrical; and that of
the pure negro, eccentrically ecliptical—
Try it with a powerful microscope and you
may see for yourself.

There is a correct way of doing
business after all. A man that takes a
sunshiny view of things sees more of the
world in a year than an old fogy would
pick up in a century!

In Utah, on the death of a man, his
property descends to the Mormon Church,
his wives and children not being recognized
as heirs The church is the sole heir of all
property

Vanderbilt Arrested for Lunacy.—
Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has been arrested
on a charge of lunacy and has sued out a
writ of habeas corpus

AT TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine, in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles
Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin ware.
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.
Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory Please call and examine Terms Cash.
C. C TERRY.
Alki, April 26, 1854 -tf

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A BROOKS
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order. 15
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L B. Hastings, and Alfred A Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L B Hastings & Co.
F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.
L B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.
Port Townsend, Feb 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE
"EOLIAN,"
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.
S. J. McCORMICK,
Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates
SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading, do second do do; do third do do; do fourth do do, do fifth do do, do pictorial primary primer, do spelling book The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book.
ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic, do mental do; do practical do; do higher do.
DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged; do octavo edition; do university do; do high school do; do primary do; do pocket do.
SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy, do chemistry, do botany, do mineralogy, do physiology; do geology, do Zoology, Dick's complete works, 2 vols; Ure's dictionary of arts and science.
GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's; Greene's, Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish with key; do French do; do German do; Bullion's Greek grammar, do Latin do.
SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders, copy books, plain or with copies, reward of merit cards, in variety; pens, quill and steel, of best makers, drawing paper, all sizes; do books, in numbers; pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers, ink, black, blue and red, parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils; map of the United States on rollers; do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes, primers, all sizes, plain and colored, ink stands, a great variety, cheap, india rubber bands and erasors, pen holders, an endless variety, perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red, motto wafers in sheets and boxes.
STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's, Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's; Milton's; Shakspeares; Burn's; Shelley's; Heman's, Scott's; Cowper's, Pollok's; Campbell's; Ossian's; Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people, Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture, the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the pultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.
Together with a variety of other works too numerous to mention; Also 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half-bound blank books.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854-n41-1m

New Goods,
SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
JUST received and now opening a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,
Such as Frock Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats,
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and mole skin Pants
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times,
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,—'54.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M LOUISSON, I LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

J & C. E WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W T.
Williams & Waterman,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W T.
April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY
BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method, of informing the public generally, that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."
Terms—Cash
Olympia, Nov 12, 1853. 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.
August 12, 1853. 50tf

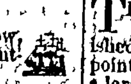
THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,
IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec 1854, 16tf

STOVES.
JUST RECEINED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES,
CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, Nov 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by
GEORGE GALLAGHER
Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST LOUIS, MO)
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
G C R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's, Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853.

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb 18, 1854. 24tf

For Sale Cheap.

TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L S Van Winkle, No 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "San Office."
May 20, 1854. 2m37

W. T. SAYWARD,
HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of
PROVISIONS, AND DRY GOODS GROCERIES
to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853—47ly.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

Notic,
ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.
URSULA McCONAHA.
Seattle, June 10, 1854—n40

STEAMER FASHION.
THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between
MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,
twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.
Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.
J. O. VAN-BERGEN.
Dec. 1, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct, 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House.
Sept. 30, 1853 4tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853

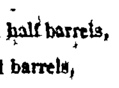
H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.
July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—Portland Hospital, Front Street, Portland, Oregon

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

J. O. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove;
mh 25, '54-ly] Whidby's Island, W. T.

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally
2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,
All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.
SAMUEL C. ALLEN
Olympia, March 25, 1854 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.
GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River
WILSON & HURD.
De Shutes, April 8, 1854 n31.

LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire
Also horses kept by the day or week.
For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.
A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.
In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.
A. J. BALDWIN & CO
Olympia, Feb 11, 1854.

NOTICE.
THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to EDWARD J. ALLEN,
Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schiotwoot,
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
A. J BALDWIN,
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1851. tf31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY,
&c., &c &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT
April 20, 1854 24tf

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS,
WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's, Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1843.

THE undersigned having ... at Olympia, in the ... now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.
All of which will be sold Cheaper than the cheapest.
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient
G. A. BARNES
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—ly1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.
PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,
HAVE in connection with their regular business opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.
Dec. 3, 1853 6m

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c, &c.
Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the following articles.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

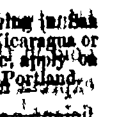
50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dule
20 " Jayne's Alterative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent,
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills;	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda,
30 " Thompson's Eye Water;	500 lbs Beeswax;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment,	200 lbs refined champhor,
15 " Dr Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil,	500 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do,	50 gals. cold press'd castor oil;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
30 " Bateman's Drops,	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C pectoral	1 bbl Race ginger;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats,
300 gross bottle corks;	300 lbs Hops;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup,	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind;
25 " Lemon syrup;	800 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine	50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
10 lbs Iodide of Pottass'm,	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss Potash,
	2 bbls Sassafras bark,
	200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyowood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish;	800 lbs Red do,
75 " Japan do;	300 lbs Litharge;
400 " Spts Turpentine;	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil,	400 lbs Spanish Brown,
100 lbs essential Oils,	200 lbs light Glue;

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,
Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools,
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also, from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.
San Francisco, Aug 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,
AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Back saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters, Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c. W. S. LADD & CO.
Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS. S NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 28th of each month.
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb 11, 1851. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
Office—Junction Market and California St. Wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same
San Francisco, Sept 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise
COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.
September 6, 1852. tf.

PIONEER A

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION,

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, AUGU

The Pioneer and Democrat:

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

A. M. BERRY, R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY,

TERMS—IN ADVANCE,

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5 00; for 6 months $3 00 Single copies, 25 cts.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (12 lines or less,) three insertions, $5.

For every additional insertion, $1.

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:

L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento st, San Francisco.

J D BILES, Vancouver,

F. A. CHENOWETH, Cascade,

DR PAGETT, Cowlitz Landing;

ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon.

GEORGE B. GOUDY, Lafayette,

L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend;

R. H. LANSDALE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island,

L. D. DURGIN, Grand Mound;

JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie,

W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow.

JOHN W. CHAMP, Shoalwater Bay;

CAPT C. J. W RUSSELL, Shoalwater Bay,

ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island

H. C. MOSELEY, Steilacoom,

The Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon and Washington Territories.

We clip the following from the New York Tribune of May 27;

WASHINGTON, May, 15, 1854

By the last mail from Oregon, Governor Stevens of Washington Territory reached the Atlantic side, and is now in Washington City.

"Inspector," the correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, says his business here is to make certain revelations respecting the Hudson Bay Company's and Puget Sound Agricultural Company's interests and possessions in Washington and Oregon Territories; and that the object of these revelations is to induce the Government to purchase said interests and possesions

A word or two on this subject. These British Companies just spoken of, have since 1848 been constantly endeavoring to sell their rights to the United States Government In that year some of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States as well as in England, gave their opinions for pay, to these companies on the subject of their right under the treaty of 1846.—Among them were Daniel Webster, Geo M Bibb, John Van Buren and a whole host of others—all concurring in representing the rights of the company as being dangerous to the peace and quiet of the country in which they existed.

These opinions availed the British companies nothing Within the last two years these companies have had no less than two agents at Washington dickering for them It was charged that O. C. Pratt, at that time Judge in Oregon, left his post of duty and went to Wastington, in pay of the company. The Senate, believing this charge, refused to confirm Pratt's re-appointment by the present administration to the same position of Judge in Oregon — He did the companies no good

They also sent one Holbrook to Washington some time in 1852, to negotiate for them. This Holbrook had occupied an official position in Oregon, and the pliancy of his principles had recommended him to the companies. He did them no good. In 1853, Chief Factor Ogden, of the Hudson Bay Company, came to Washington on the same business, but he effected nothing. So you see at once the extreme anxiety of these companies to make a big sale to the United States Government; and the assertion may very truthfully be made that there is not a man of any prominence in the Territory, who would be likely to have any influence at Washington, but has in some way been approached by these companies to use his influence to produce this sale to the United States Government.

Gov. Stevens repaired to Washington City at the almost unanimous recommendation of our legislative assembly, in order to urge his report before Congress, relative to the Northern Pacific Railroad route, traversed by himself and a large party under his direction—covering a field of exploration, in width, of over 200 miles.

The *rights* of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural companies, so far as these companies *have any*, are, we believe, by all parties, anxiously looked forward to, to be discontinued and expunged from a living existence at as early a day as practicable, but that Gov. Stevens has been, or could be induced to become an agent—an aider or abettor for the extinguishment of whatever title either of these companies possess, by the hope of pecuniary reward, is an absolute falsehood, which those who know him will not presume to assert, and the falsity of which cannot be made more plain by argument. Governor Stevens is a *man*, and will so show himself in the future history of our Territory.

The imputations against Judge O. C. Pratt, of Oregon, we believe also to be unfounded—the charges against either of those gentlemen referred to being entirely unsupported by evidence.

SHOALWATER BAY, Aug. 6, 1854.

In accordance with a previous notice, the citizens of Pacific county assembled *en masse*, irrespective of party, at the house of Alonzo Clark, on Saturday, August 5, and organized by electing John Briscoe chairman, and George Bower secretary.—The call for the meeting being stated, the convention, on motion, proceeded with informal ballots for candidates for representatives.

On motion, three tellers were appointed to canvass ballots, whereupon John Briscoe and J. Vancleave receiving the majority of the votes, were the candidates for representatives of convention

On motion, proceeded to ballot, whereupon John Briscoe receiving the majority of the votes was declared to be the candidate for representative

On motion, resolved that each man make out a full ticket to suit himself, and the ones which receive the majority of the votes be declared to be the candidate

Whereupon the ballots being canvassed, the following gentlemen were declared to be the candidates

Commissioners—John Crellen, jr, G. T Esterbrook, D Wilson

Sheriff—George Bower

Probate Judge—Ezra Weston

Auditor—H K. Stevens

Treasurer—J D. Holman

Assessor—J. A. Clark

School Director—Rev Wood

Coroner—Thomas Martin

On motion, it was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three to communicate to Wahkiakum county citizens the choice for representative

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed to act as that committee—J D. Holman, Messrs Newel and Meldrum

After the business of the meeting, the attention of the citizens was called, by the secretary rising and expressing his sentiments upon the advantages of the new road leading from the head waters of the Willapa river, Shoalwater Bay, to Olympia, thereby connecting us with the head of Puget Sound.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted

Whereas, A party of individuals, consisting of Messrs Warbass, Shaffer, Geezy, Roundtree, Night and Parsol, have opened a trail from the Cowlitz trail to the head waters of the Willapa river, Shoalwater Bay, thereby designating and proving the practicability and ease with which the Territorial road can be opened between Shoalwater Bay and Olympia There fore; be it

Resolved, By the citizens of Pacific county in convention assembled, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the aforementioned gentlemen, the pioneers of this route.

Resolved, That as Mr. Warbass has, in a most patriotic manner, advanced one half the sum necessary to defray the expenses of the expedition, that we, as citizens of Pacific county, consider it a duty we owe ourselves, that Mr. Warbass be reimbursed for his generosity, and that the thanks of this meeting be presented to him for his exertions, not only in opening the trail but for inducing an emigration of new settlers into the magnificent valley of the Willapa.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs Chas. J Russell, Dr Jas G Cooper, W D. Bush, Henry Woodard, Seth Bullard and Wm Cushion, who accompanied the expedition on their return, and who assisted in blazing and cutting the trail.

On motion, resolved, that a copy of these resolutions, in connection with the minutes of the convention, be sent to the Pioneer of Olympia for publication

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN BRISCOE, Chm'n

G. BOWER, Sec'y

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.—The Union states that since they commenced threshing on the ranch of Messrs. Hutchinson and Green, on Putah Creek, Yolo county, the Superintendent, Capt. Clary, measured ten acres, forty rods square, hauled the wheat to the machine, thrashed and weighed it The weight was forty thousand and four pounds, which, at sixty pounds to the bushel, gives sixty-six and two-thirds bushels of wheat to the acre This is a larger yield per acre, than we have ever known taken off the same quantity of land.

From private sources we learn that the worm has already made its appearance among the potatoes in Santa Cruz, and fears are entertained that a large portion of the crop will be cut off. In the neighborhood of Tomales and Punta de los Reyes, not more than half a crop is anticipated—the potatoes, for some inexplicable reason, have not come up well.

The Grape crop this season in California is very abundant, and will be ready for market about the 25th instant.—*S. F. Jour.*

Cowlitz County.

A meeting of the citizens of Cowlitz county, W. T., was held at the Hotel in Monticello on the evening of August 8th, 1854, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county and Territorial offices, to be elected on Monday, the 4th day of September next. Mr. Thomas Roe, chairman, C. A. Thatcher, secretary.

The following persons were nominated.

For Representative—A. Abernathy.

For County Commissioners—William Harris, William Huntington, Nathaniel Stone.

For Judge of Probate—N. Ostrander

For Superintendent of Common Schools—C. A. Thatcher.

For County Treasurer—H. D. Huntington

For County Auditor—Chas. Holman

For Sheriff—R. C. Smith

For Assessor—Thomas Roe

For Coroner—Taylor Rue

On motion, a copy of the nominations was requested to be sent to the Pioneer & Democrat

C. A. THATCHER, Sec'y

Sawamish County.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the independent voters of Sawamish county, called at the residence of Col M. T Simmons, without respect to party, on motion Mr. L. Hancock was called to the chair, and V P. Morrow selected as secretary of the meeting

Col Simmons and Mr J Forbes addressed the assembled gathering, and expatiated fully upon the vital importance of having the ablest advocate in the district as our next Prosecuting Attorney,—that party views on such an interesting occasion should be entirely thrown aside,—the best interests of the Territory were at stake, &c, and concluded by nominating Elwood Evans, Esq; of Olympia, as the best and most available candidate to be supported by the united strength of the county at the approaching election. The nomination was received with applause and unanimously confirmed, and the name of Mr. E Evans thus given to the breeze was most respectfully recommended to the voters of the other counties of the 2d judicial district, as the most suitable person for the situation of Prosecuting Attorney for said district.

L. HANCOCK, Chm'n

V. P MORROW, Sec'y.

☞The following is an extract from a letter of the *Oregon Statesman's* correspondent HAMLET, writing from Washington City;

"A secret society or order denominated the "Know-Nothings" of New York City it seems are about to have their precious secrets gratuitously given to the world by the betrayal of one of its honored officials. The Grand Secretary of the society we learn has published his intention to "Morganize" the thing for the benefit of a curious world, and thereupon he was arrested by some of his "brethren" upon a charge of larceny for taking and carrying away the parchment evidences of the existence of the order. The society is nothing more or less, from what we can learn of it than an organized secret branch of the now defunct "Native American" party, whose main object is to oppose the increase of Roman Catholicism in this country. The "Know Nothings" have branches of their order in nearly all the principal cities on this side of the mountains, and they have thus far wielded an immense influence upon the late elections They are appropriately named, and as a general thing the society is composed of enterprising young federal whigs, whose instincts have taught them to fear the sinking ship of the whig party."

THE OYSTERS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY—A correspondent of the *Portland (O) Times* in urging upon the inhabitants of Oregon the importance of putting up the oysters which abound upon that coast for exportation, says:—"The oysters of Shoalwater Bay are a species of Conchifera of Cuvier, and of the orders called Ostraceæ and Pecteus by him. They appear to be the same kind, both in form and flavor, with the Baltimore Cove and English Milford oysters. The method of propagating oysters is to dig them up with tongs formed like two rakes with the teeth parallel to each other, the handles being near the bottom, and so formed as to open or close on the oyster. When dug up, the oysters are separated from the mass and buried about low-water mark, or even to high-water mark, so that the tide may ebb and flow over them—here they increase, and in oyster-time, as it is called, are "tonged" up for use; then is the time to open and preserve them, either for exportation or for use in the Territory."—*S. F. Herald.*

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Lieut. Meade commanding, sailed from Norfolk on the 29th June, for the Pacific. Capt. Mervine has been relieved of the order to take command of the California Navy Yard

The New Abolition Disunion Platform.

BOLD AVOWALS OF TREASON—LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY—WHAT SHALL THE FRIENDS OF REPUBLICANISM DO?

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR—When some years ago I had the honor of replying to an invitation of a portion of the members of the New York Legislature, to address them upon the slavery question, I was thought by many a fanatic, because I avowed that it was not a qustion about the African, but "whether we ourselves should be freemen or slaves." Since then, what is there sacred in the constitution, in treaties, in laws, in guarantees of liberty which has not been desecrated?

And now at last, those "compromises" by which so many of us were humbugged—which were exalted above the "higher law" of revelation and conscience, are themselves trampled under foot—and by the repeal of the Missouri restriction—by revolutionary means—a continent lies in the dust at the feet of the slaveocrats.

Thus far our republicanism is a failure. Shall we "give up the ship?" Shall we return as the dog to his vomit, and clothe ourselves once more in the cast-off rags of despotism, admitting ourselves incapable of self-government and national existence?

For my part, though sad—very sad—I am not despondent. Let us use the reason that God has given us to remedy the past, and make secure the future. The violation of God's laws is always wo! We committed a national crime in joining hands with the slave-holders to commit a determined wrong against the rights of the African, and now in due season the poisoned chalice is returned to our own lips

I am not prepared to say with the Garrisonians, that we are to break away at once by revolution from this criminal alliance; but I do say that our only salvation, because the only true repentance, is in making the overthrow of slavery our dominant idea

The one idea of the slave-holders which overrides all principles and measures, is the rule of slavery. So it must be met, not incidentally—not occasionally—not compromisingly, by the friends of liberty, but with a oneness of purpose and vivacity and fanaticism of will equal to theirs.

Does any man believe that in a fair contest between liberty and slavery the wrong will triumph? I do not.

What then shall be done? 1. In the first place, punish the traitors, as an example for all future times. I honestly believe that every man of the free States who voted for the repeal of the Missouri restriction deserves death. But there is no legal way of inflicting the penalty—the halter, then, they must escape. But one thing can be done—break them on the wheel of public opinion Let no man deal with them in business—banish them from the social circle, and disfranchise them practically forever This seems hard, but the race of traitors must die before we can live

2 Let the elections, even for the most inferior offices, turn upon the repeal of the Nebraska bill, or its amendment so that the people of the Territory shall have the unqualified right to vote slavery out. To do this, the free trader must give up his free trade—the tariff man his tariff—manufacturers, shipping—internal improvement, temperance, schools—all must, for the present, be held in abeyance to the one great question: Shall America be free or slave?

3 Although I think the free democracy are best based to achieve the end, we must tolerate and recognize all parties who will aid as allies. In Congressional districts where the free democrats have a supposed larger force, let the whigs and democrats re-nominate the free democratic ticket—And where the whigs or democrats have a supposed larger force, let the free democrats re-nominate the whig or democratic ticket, so as to defeat the servilles of all parties. In the Presidential Nominating Convention, let a delegate be sent from each Congressional district in the Union, of that party which has the Congressman, and let them vote a common candidate.—Such a candidate, thus nominated, can, in my opinion, be elected triumphantly in 1856. Let that candidate—whether Benton, Seward or Hale, or any other good citizen—be chosen without regard to his locality in a free or slave State. For our party is truly national—theirs sectional

4. Let us count the cost All are, I imagine, now convinced that the extreme South is anticipating the dissolution of the American Union, and have been and are now using the nation all the time for their own ultimate aggrandizement. We must, therefore, calculate what is to be the result of our success Suppose, then, a republican elected President, on the issue above stated, and that the ultras of the South, in their madness, overawe the more thoughtful citizens, and secede from Congress, and declare the Union dissolved.—Then, either we must whip them in, or allow a peaceable separation, as circumstances shall warrant. If we fight her, we have the advantage of being the government *de facto*. We have the organization—the treasury—the navy and the army. If victorious, we could compel emancipation. If defeated, we would be abundantly able to maintain our national existence against the world. And with Canada, Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi, (which would probably unite with us), annexed, we would form a more powerful people than even now.

In such event all the central portion of North America wo[…] Northern Mexico […] she no doubt would […] all sorts of soil[…] would several[…] able [to…] that plant, and the […] so many seem now w[…] erties.

Under the railroad system, we have need to regard boundaries and water courses, and [the] lakes, the St. La[wrence…] lumbia, to us would […] [than it] is now. While the […] us on the northeast [we can] well bide our time […] [free institut]ions over the feeble masters of the South to the Gulf of Mexico.

But the probabilities are that the South would see her only safety in the Union, and "acquiesce" in the "manifest destiny" of the triumph of human rights, and begin in earnest to clean herself of slavery, till at last we should become peaceably a homogeneous people, and "liberty and union" be forever established

But I have already made this letter too long

For myself I am ready to complete the sacrifice, and triumph of our fathers of 1776 at all hazards I am for no union without liberty—if need be through dissolution and war. I stand by the declaration, trusting ever, till republicanism is vindicated and the liberties of mankind achieved.

Very respectfully your friend,

C. M CLAY

From the Chicago Press.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—On the third page of this paper will be found a speech delivered in San Francisco on the 10th ult., by Gov. Stevens upon his "Survey and exploration of the Northern Route for the Pacific Railroad". The facts detailed in this speech are of the most intensely interesting character, and we very much regret that in consequence of the pressure upon our advertising columns, we are compelled to defer a portion of it until to-morrow morning. It will be seen by the tenor of Gov. Stevens' remarks that the practicability of uniting the two oceans by a railroad over the northern route must be ranked hereafter among the settled questions All the obstacles which the advocates of other routes have assumed to exist against it, vanished before the progress of the survey, and were finally demonstrated to be imaginary "*et praeterer nihil*."

The speech seems to have made a wonderful impression upon the people of San Francisco. The Chronicle of that city in speaking of it says:—

"Gov. Stevens' statements regarding the practicability of the northern route for a railroad, may by some, be supposed to be exaggerated, either from an unconscious bias, or wilfully. He is Governor of Washington Territory, and as such, may perhaps feel such a personal desire for, and pride in, the accomplishment of a through railroad to it, as might, unknown to himself, have materially affected the literal truth of his statements. But he is also personally well qualified to judge of the geographical and topographical character of a country, and when he makes positive assertions he must perforce be believed. Let him then declare in Washington City the facts which he stated in the Musical Hall on Monday evening, and we are persuaded that Congress, if it legislate at all on the subject, must give the preference to the Northern route.

The federal government is not interested in any one State to the prejudice of others. If the northern route be shown to be the best, Congress will surely adopt it. But that will not do for California and for San Francisco. The first through railway must be *ours*"

Governor Stevens is now in Washington City, and the public may expect ere long a full report of his survey. He will strongly urge also the continuation of the surveys He will advise the making of surveys to establish the practicability of a connection between the Northern and Southern routes, by the Willamette and Sacramento valleys, and the best mode of connecting California, Oregon and Washington, with the great Salt Lake settlement. The public will look with deep interest for his official communication on this subject

EMIGRATION TO NEBRASKA.—The Savannah Sentinel, published on the west line of Missouri, speaks of matters across the line as follows:—"Settling in Nebraska-Kansas, we learn from the Gazette and other sources, is going on rapidly. Hundreds of claims are already taken up opposite St. Joseph, and a meeting of the settlers held. Not a day passes but new additions are made to the number. The Indian agent has issued a proclamation against trespassing on Indian lands, but little heed is paid to it. The work goes bravely on. Nor do the hardy pioneers seem to fear the cold steel of the bayonets with which they were threatened last fall. Impatient of the unreasonable delay of Government in extinguishing Indian titles and organizing the Territory, the people have determined to take the matter in their own hands. The appropriation was made more than a year ago, and time enough elapsed for something to be done. The masses are now on the move. It is as we predicted. Nor can the movement be arrested."

Mis[so]uri, […] thence to […] in the Union […] communication. The […] road will undoubted[ly…] whole territory, thus […] route to California an[d…] making one of the lin[ks…] of steam communication […] to girdle the whole earth. […] is built, and a line of steam s[hips…] ed between San Francisco […], it will be the greatest thoroughfare for the commerce of Europe and the United States with Asia, as well as between the Atlantic and Pacific States. So far, then, from being out of the world, as some even suppose, Nebraska is, geographically, in the centre of the most important country on the globe, and will soon be so, politically and commercially, if saved from that curse of all commerce and politics, slavery. The soil of Nebraska, for the most part, is unsurpassed for richness and depth by any in the world. True, in some parts, as near the mountains and some other places, it is thin and sandy, but for hundreds of miles from the Missouri State line, not an acre of waste or poor land was to be seen on our route The land is gently rolling, thus giving an endless variety to the scenery, as well as ridding the country of all low marshes, swamps and stagnant pools of water, so productive of malaria and disease. Lest it should be thought that this is written for effect at the present time, and, therefore the representation too strong, I will quote on this subject a line from my journal, written on the spot in April, 1849, after visiting the Wyandotte tribe of Indians in this Territory, as follows:

"The land they occupy is immensely rich and very beautiful. All this region, both the Indian territory and this side of the Kansas river, [in Missouri] is superior to any I ever saw for cultivation, and if it were occupied by New England society, I would never think of visiting California.

The soil is not only rich but well watered. Not only are the clouds more prodigal of their treasures than at Salt Lake Valley and in California, during the summer seasons, but streams of pure water are to be found, at short intervals, in every direction. These streams are almost invariably skirted with timber, in the eastern portion of the Territory, and can afford water power in abundance, for every kind of manufactures."

SHIP TIMBER.—As the demand for ships has increased, and the most accessible timber lands have been exhausted, ship timber has become exceedingly valuable, and an important question arises as to where future supplies are to be derived, and what effect the growing scarcity of timber will have upon the interests of commerce. Already ship builders are sometimes greatly embarrassed for lack of suitable timber, and in a few years, except from the distant interior, the supply must almost entirely fail Speculators and foreign agents are scattered through the country, in all directions, from the British Provinces to the Florida Capes, supplying not only the demand for domestic consumption but sending off enormous quantities of timber to England, France, and other portions of the European continent. The rapid extension of railroads has opened vast sections of timber lands, affording temporary relief, but New York and New Jersey, which were formerly the great timber States, have nearly failed, and Virginia, [N…] Maryland, are now the princ[ipal…] States. Very recently, live [oak…] procured from Louisiana, [Michi]gan, and other varieties of [timber…] Ohio. There is a great [quantity of tim]ber in this State, but it is [not suited for] ordinary purposes […]

The New York market [is sup]plied with white oak for k[eels…] from the western part [of the State…] occasional arrivals fro[m…] framing ti[mber…] Georgi[a…] our lar[ger…] some […] […]

...ET.

HENNESS.

...N GUTHRIE.

...AM P. WELLS.

...TORNEY, 2ND JUD. DIST.

...NDALL.

COMMISSIONERS.

...ORD,

N. LOW

SHELTON.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

JOSEPH CUSHMAN.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

DANIEL R. BIGELOW.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

WILLIAM RUTLEDGE Jr.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

URBAN E. HICKS.

FOR SHERIFF.

ANTONIO B. RABBESON.

FOR ASSESSOR.

WILLIAM PACKWOOD.

FOR CORONER.

ANDREW J. BALDWIN.

About the Missouri Compromise, &c.

The whole political history of the world is a history of a power passing from the many to the hands of the few, until what was once weakness becomes strength, and then again, that strength becomes enervated by luxury and sloth, or in the plenitude of its power, believes itself omnipotent and commits aggressions on the body politic, until it is weakened by internal strife, and thus inviting the attacks of weaker and feebler but more energetic bodies, to prey upon the wealth it would not defend, or bind and manicle the limbs that were poised by indolence; or, self-exhausted, it becomes unable to resist the chains of the bondsman.

Such is the history of Greece—such is the melancholy conclusion come to by reading the decline and downfall of that stupendous empire of the Cæsars that might be said to have embraced the world, and under whose triumphal arch the princes of nations were led captives at the car of the conquering hero.

Such are the lessons of instruction to be derived from that achievement known to the history of the British empire, at a day when the Barons of England forced from a weak Prince, rights and powers that had been withheld from the people by a race of Princes who piled prerogative upon prerogative around the throne, until the King assumed to be what Louis the IV, in the vanity of his power, styled himself—"the State."

Such was the lesson taught the French nation, when Louis the VI. was tried, condemned and executed, and through which arose those fearful acts which deluged a nation in blood, and for a time reigned naught but confusion and anarchy.

Such was the lesson taught the world in our great struggle for freedom, when a proud and powerful ministry stepped beyond the line of constituted and legislative power, and attempted to tax a people who had no voice in their national councils.—Whenever power in a constitutional government is indulged in that is not really given the government, mischief, if not ruin must be expected as a result.

In our government, and particularly in a federal capicity, there has ever been a con... ...fort in progress to usurp powers and ...ivileges that was never intended ...ferred upon it by the constitution ...t and seemingly never ending overshadow state sovereignty— ...tive policy is persisted in by one of the great political parties ...tion; that party whose founder ...of the Convention that Federal Constitution, who be... that held the States togeth... ...eak and fragile; that man ...ion was constantly dazzled ...re of a powerful can... ...d with royal ...Corrinthian ...and defended ...by Knightly ... ...from openly ...then form ...the noted ...these ...ning the ...about

...to the liberties ... people ... bu... of ... people for self government, as also of the form thereof under which they should exist. That party, from the foundation of our constitutional history, has been opposed by the democracy of the country—who believe that the federal government is one of strictly limited powers, clearly defined, and sufficient in themselves for the welfare and safety of the Union—who have ever resisted an encroachment by the federal government on the sovereignty of the States—who are and ever have been opposed to a latitudinous construction of the Constitution, believing that it is better to suffer at times a seeming loss than to overstep the definite land marks that divides constitutional rights from confusion—better to keep within the pale of limited and defined duty than to enter the wide, the boundless, the illimitable field of constructive power.

Among the few steps that the federal government has taken beyond this plain line of policy, none has produced more excitement—more fearful commotion than the repeal of the Missouri compromise; that single act by which the federal government attempted to shape the political destiny of future states—to give shape and form to sovereignties yet in the womb of futurity. Could the Congress of the United States consistently do so? We think not

The power of the general government is to admit or reject STATES into the federal Union. No person who has his natural allowance of common sense, is so blind as for a moment to contend that Congress can *force* slavery upon a state asking admission into the federal union, as the legitimate *terms* of admission. The federal government cannot impose a condition of admition, except a republican—a *constitutional* form of government on the part of a state merging from its territorial embryo. If the power cannot be exercised directly, can it be done indirectly? There is a law in ethics where power cannot be properly exercised *directly* to consummate a given end, it is forbidden to do so indirectly; that an injury committed indirectly is as henious an offence in morals as he who does it in the light of day, before assembled thousands.

What then was this Missouri compromise on the part of the general government but an attempt to impose conditions on a future state, indirectly, to be sure, but not the less reprehensible for that?

The object and the end of the law, was, in its conception and practical workings, to take the young, thrifty and vigorous territory, acquired by the blood and treasure of the *whole* people—north, south, east and west, and by nursing, doctoring and sweating, reduce it down to less than sovereignty on its admission into the Union as States To cut off limbs—to maim and distort its natural features, and then to take the dwarfs—the mutilated abortions of state sovereignties, and place them beside the large proportioned, symetrical outlines of the old thirteen original states that formed the confederacy. Such an object may be consummated and the appellation of state sovereignty appended to the admission of such states into the Union, but they could not fail to acknowledge their own degredation and self-humiliation on taking their seats along-side of their towering and originally untramelled companions

The baneful influence of that compromise line was simply an attempt on the part of the federal government to foist slavery *perpetually* on all that line south of it. Had not that been the intention, the hardy sons of the New England states, of New York and Pennsylvania, would have poured their adventurous descendents of Holland and our pilgrim fathers into the territory of Arkansas in numbers sufficient to have controlled the political tendencies of the future state, for we have yet to learn that northern men are less inclined to seek a residence beneath a genial sun and fertile soil than those of a more southern latitude; but at the adoption of the compromise alluded to, it was tacitly understood to be slave territory by the operations of the restriction Hence, northern men would not go there; their hatred to the institution of slavery was superior to their love of climate—of soil and productions. To them, the hyperborian regions of the north, with their granite hills, the sterile soil and icy glaziers was more attractive and inviting than the warm and rich valleys of the South, with flowery meads, where a kind nature had poured out her choicest gifts, and earth and air are redolent with animal and vegetable life, if the blight of slavery rested within its inviting boundaries. We honor them for the sincerity with which they manifested their love of principle, but abhor the treason which now characterizes the disunion movements of the ancient federal party and their *black*-hearted allies.

And now since we have had more experience in government; when constitutional law is better understood than when the Missouri compromise was made—so fraught with evil, was entered into, the north and south has rallied on the common platform ... the fundamental principles of the constitution, and by the ... abrogation of the provisions of that compromise have determined to preserve the integrity of the Union and remove the error of former legislation. The people now who comprise the citizens of a territory have been endowed with the rightful permission to shape the destiny of the future state. They know their own wants—are capable of self-government, and are equal to the emergency.

The country should rejoice at this act of legislation, that has expunged from our statutes a law that morally forbids a portion of its citizens from migrating to whatever territories they may deem proper, for the enjoyment of their lives, liberties and the pursuits of happiness.

To All.

"*Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears,*" were, as all know, the opening remarks which the great poet has ascribed as the language of Mark Anthony on an occasion when the "eternal city" was in the midst of a revolution, and the government of that great empire was in the hands of conspirators. From the "ides of March" in Roman history we would beg leave to direct attention to the ides of September in this territory, and turn attention to the dagger of treason sought to be drawn upon, and a national death ensue with regard to a common constitution and a common union of confederated states

All we ask is that the friends of the Union—the sons of patriotic sires who achieved the blessings of national liberty, and threw open the doors of our country for the migration hither of the oppressed under the despotisms of Europe, to read calmly, and if, possibly, dispassionately the letter of Cassius M Clay, to the editor of the New York Tribune, on the subject of slavery and the dissolution of the Union, to be found on our first page, and then turn to the first column on our fourth page and read the opinion of Horace Greely, in view of the passage of the Nebraska bill, and then look on our inside columns and carefully peruse the resolutions and address promulgated at the late Free Soil Convention—review them in direct connection, and ask yourselves whether the *Caius* Cassius of Rome was not a *fool* in conspiracy and treason, compared to the *Cassius* M Clay which every free-born American citizen must blush to own as a native of our country—born, nurished and cherished in a land redeemed from the rule of tyranny and vassalage of a foreign power by the common blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers.

"Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning," we are told, and committed crimes that "common sinners dare not meddle with," but what may not a man dare to commit, who avows the doctrines of Cassius M. Clay and his allies? The only conclusion that we can arrive at is that "treason, stratagems and spoils" is to be the watch-word of the disbanded whig party, who have now united with the abolitionists in a criminal alliance for the dissolution of the Union, with the black flag of rebellion fluttering in the breeze, with the motto of Lucifer inscribed thereon—"*better to reign in Hell than serve in Heaven.*"

What American citizen, we again ask, can look upon the alliance, for the object sought, with any degree of allowance?

In view of the passage of the Nebraska bill, the editor of the New York Tribune asserts—"*we are in the midst of a revolution,*" and says in consequence thereof, "*we throw all party considerations to the winds.*" Cassius M. Clay rallys to the rescue, and advises to make the issue on "the repeal of the Nebraska bill or dissolve the Union" The Free Soilers of this Territory respond and virtually declare "that they will support no man who is not known to be favorable to the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the restoration of the Missouri restriction."

For these treasonable doctrines the whig party is the only one which can be held responsible Foiled in their encroachments upon state sovereignty—maddened to despair in their over-reaching anxiety to obtain that power in their own hands for the accomplishment of their designs, which has been so frequently denied them—annihilated in a political capacity, the scattered fragments are willing to coalesce with every straw of faction that will subserve their ends and hasten a dissolution of the American Union, Benedict Arnold endeavored to *sell* his country—all traitors have their price.

We will leave the sweet-scented address of the Free Soil Convention this week to go "unwhipped of justice." It sufficiently illustrates the treasonable designs of an unholy alliance to require illucidation, but next week we will perchance give it a regular overhauling.

That the democratic party is the party of progress, none will deny who is in the least familiar with the history of our government, and have adopted as the guide of their political faith and practice, the doctrines laid down by Jefferson, maintained by Madison and Monroe, defended by Jackson and Polk, and supported by the present administration, containing, amongst other articles ... one great idea—"*the Union must and shall be preserved.*" The South have never made a requisition of anything new under the constitution, from the federal government—nothing but an expressed desire to be guarantied in their state sovereignty, and protected in their clear and unquestionable rights under that instrument All who oppose, then, those just demands, we can but look upon as traitors to the solemn compact—as disloyal to the principles upon which the confederacy was entered into

"Out of *twelve* elected Presidents of the United States, the federal party, "wearing all shapes, and bearing many names," have elected *four*, but no one following upon the heels of his predecessor. The odium and corruptness, the tyranny and injustice sought to be inflicted on a free people during the existance of each administration elected by the old federal party and their descendents have driven them from power after their first four years service Thomas Jefferson was instrumental in the purchase of Louisianna, which gave our country an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, and near that now great commercial city of New Orleans situated in that State, being the closing battle ground under the Madison administration, of our second struggle for liberty and independence, with an army under the command of Gen. Jackson, who subsequently succeeded to the presidency.

Under the Monroe administration, the Floridas were acquired—under Polk's administration our own territory was acknowledged to be American, and New Mexico and California added to our limits, and now under the administration of Gen Pierce, the gates of Japan have been thrown open—a sealed nation for centuries—and a new slice of Mexico acquired, and the integrity of the Constitution and Union firmly maintained.

But we will at present, dwell no longer on the subject, and close by giving an extract from a letter of Mr Bush, Editor of the *Oregon Statesman*, dated from Washington City, and published in a recent issue of that paper, showing the tendency of the doctrines advocated by the opposition of all parties:

"The whig party, as a *national* party, is formally declared to be dissolved, by all their leaders and journals in the north; and their sole mission is now proclaimed to be to wage exterminating war against the institution of the south. And an alliance is everywhere proposed, and urged by them, with the Abolition forces, that the whig party has ceased to exist south of Mason's and Dixon's line, is a fact not denied in either section, and no intelligent man talks about their being able to carry a single slave State in any national contest Indeed it is not considered that there will be a national whig candidate, but simply a northern one to represent the woolly-head fanaticism of the day, and (it is expected, and I think, reasonably) take the votes of the disciples of niggerism of every shade.

"So far have these insane zealots carried their hate and rage, that a systematic effort was made to have the New England towns and cities refuse to celebrate the coming 4th of July, and instead cause the bells to be tolled all day And the authorities of the City of Providence actually voted not to celebrate, and made an appropriation for tolling the bells. But they mistook the tone of public sentiment, which so loudly rebuked this attempt to desecrate freedom's anniversary, that they were compelled to rescind the obnoxious vote, and appropriate $2000 for a proper observance of the day

"A secret organization of native Americans have recently sprang up, calling themselves "Know Nothings," whose object is the exclusion of all foreigners from office, and the denial to them of the elective franchise They act in concert with the whigs and have thus enabled them to carry Philadelphia, and some other cities. Like the former native American party, it will flourish its brief hour, and sink beneath the contempt and scorn of the liberal-minded and just The only good it will accomplish, will be to make plain the alien and sedition sympathies of 1854 abolition whiggery, and publish the identity of that party with old Hartford convention federalism This result will in part compensate for the mischief they will cause. So, as we can't help it, let this last native American dog, (the meanest and most despicable of all curs) have its day."

BRIDGE OVER SHOOKUM CHUCK.—The contract for the building of a bridge across Skookum Chuck, authorized by the Commissioners of this county to be awarded to the lowest bidder, under the authority which they vested in Mr. F. KENNEDY, the present Sheriff of the county, to receive proposals, has been given to Mr. LEWIS JOHNSON on the 7th inst.; who proposed to complete the same, flooring it with split puncheons, by the first of October next, for the sum of $6,25 The travelling public, as well as the citizens of both Thurston and Lewis counties well know the importance of a bridge over that stream which forms such a formidable barrier and natural boundary between them.

☞ The bark "Luika," Capt. Johnson, arrived at the port of Olympia on Monday last, 34 days from Honolulu, Oahu, with a cargo of salt, sugar, syrup, and other productions of the Sandwich Islands, destined to be stored and for sale at New Market, and return with a cargo of sawed lumber.

Shall the Fugitive Slave Law be Repealed?

This is a question that affects the well-being of our country perhaps as much if not more, than any single one that has been agitated since the adoption of the federal constitution; and the answer given to it, by the prompt execution and maintenance of the law or by its violent overthrow and repeal, will tend to the preservation of the Union and the blessings of our institutions, or most certainly will result in the separation of the North and the South and in the violent destruction of the constitution.

At the organization of our government slavery existed in all the Southern States, and in some of the States of the North it had also a feeble existence. A little research will show us that at that period it was lamented in much more emphatic terms by the Southern than by the Northern men who formed the great body of American statesmen of that day.

The constitution, in all its beautiful perfection, the production of superior wisdom, provided in the 4th article that "No person held in service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The framers of the constitution, and the people who adopted it, came to an unquestionable stipulation and compact—a compact not however new to them, for it had been the practice for near a century before, for Massachusetts to surrender to Virginia fugitive slaves, and for Virginia to restore to Massachusetts runaway apprentices In Gen Washington's administration, Congress passed a law, which was sanctioned by the Father of his country, to carry into effect this provision of the constitution.—That law was drawn up by Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts, and was supported by him and by Mr Sedgwick and Mr. Goodhue, all eminent men of Massachusetts, and also by nearly all the members of the Northern States. It went into operation, and for a time served well the just purpose for which it was intended. But it provided that its enactments should be carried into effect by State officers; and when the fanaticism of abolition prevailed so a few years ago in some of the Northern States, and when the Legislatures of those States became so treasonably recreant to the constitution and the country, and so lost to justice, to patriotism and to our great national compact, they passed laws prohibiting, under heavy penalties, their own magistrates and other officers from executing the law of Congress, thus the act of 1793 was defeated in its purpose—rendered completely null and void

That law from that time remained a dead letter, and the South suffered in her rights until the present fugitive slave law was passed in 1850 as one of the compromise measures, and which Mr Clay justly said, in his last great speech upon the arena of his fame, was the only boon the South received under the compromise. The law of 1850 is a better and more favorable one to the slave than that of 1793, and as its execution is given to the tribunals of the United States, its enforcement cannot be defeated by State legislation. After having been discussed and well considered in many of the courts of the country, it has been decided constitutional, and the only hope now of its enemies is treason to the law by mob violation of it, or treason to the South by its repeal. The repeal of it against the consent of the South would be a violation of the compromise of 1850, as well as of the constitution It was agreed by the North, in consideration of what the South was willing to concede, and did concede, that the fugitive slave bill should become a law, that opposition to it should be withdrawn in the north and its execution should be enforced; but now, after the north having obtained all they wished, it is proposed that they repeal the only part of the compromise that is of any value to the South, and which they most solemnly pledge themselves to sustain and adhere to

There is now in the North a strong party who pledge themselves to vote for no man to office who is not in favor of the repeal of this law, and who combine all their influence to accomplish this end What can be the object of these men? Can it be to perpetuate the blessings of free government? to uphold the constitution and sustain the Union? to defend and keep unsullied our republican institutions in all their strength and purity? Is it to benefit the slave in his bonds, or to obtain his legal emancipation?

None of these would seem to be the purpose of these worse than fanatics, who, we might suppose, were crazy in every thing but in doing wilful evil. Upon the same ground that they claim the right to repeal the fugitive slave law, and with the same propriety, they might move to destroy the capitol of the nation, or, in time of peace or war, to make a bonfire of our navy and a crumbling ruin of our national defences If it is their intention to throw open the doors so that they can steal the property and trample upon the rights of their brethren in the south with impunity, let them look well to the ruin that their madness may bring upon a happy, free and prosperous people—to the destruction of a government the best the world has ever seen. Their only object can be the dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of the government.

If we are to judge their motives by their conduct, we can come to no other conclusion. The constitutional rights of the South are as dear to the Southerners as the apple of the eye and although they have borne injury after injury, and wrong after wrong, these anti-law abolitionists are determined to heap grievances upon them until disunion will become the necessity of self-preservation. This seems to be the hope and design of these fanatical men, and their chosen mode of warfare upon the institutions of their country.—If disunion should ever consume us, its flame will not be kindled in the South, but by the deluded factions of the North. Slavery does not, and never can effect us in any way in this territory, and it becomes us as patriots and citizens of our common country, to give our youthful vigor and manly aid to the support of the constitution and the constitutional rights of all parts of this glorious Union.

Our Candidates.

The old ancient federal party was wont to prate in unmeasured terms, as constituting all the decency and all the intelligence of the country, and that they alone should be entitled to hold all the posts of honor and profit—that the "*huge paw,*" as they classically termed it, of the farmer had no more business on the statute book, than it was the business of the blacksmith to make a watch, &c.

The same question has arisen in the recent nominations made by the members of the different parties in this county, to be supported at the coming election, and it has been asserted that the nominees of the whig party are entitled to claim all the learning—all the decency and all the intelligence necessary for them to receive the suffrages of the whole people for the filling of the different offices for which they have been put in nomination.

Before the next issue of our paper obtains extensive circulation, the election will have taken place, and a decision made as to the respective merits of the candidates—their ability and genuine democratic principles

We are bold to assume that the nominees of the democratic convention have a preponderance of ability, in the aggrigate, and would feel perfectly safe in a political *stump* contest, provided the opposition have any principles which they wish to defend.

In order, then, to test the matter, it has been suggested that the various nominees of the democracy attend the various precincts, as circumstances shall require, if the whig nominees desire such a movement, after the following order, should the various locations prove satisfactory. That is to say—

On Monday, next, at 2 P M, at the house of Mr. Abram Tilly's, in the Grand Mound Precinct.

On Tuesday, at the Falls of the Deshutes

On Wednesday, at Mr. Pattison's in Chambers Prairie Precinct

On Thursday at Mr Hughs' in the Yelm Precinct

On Friday at the house of the Nesqually Mill Company, or some suitable place that will accommodate the citizens of Nesqually and South Bay Precincts

To wind up on Saturday with a Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on the Bush Prairie, at or near the house of Mr Dunlap.

The above suggestions have been advanced, and our candidates, of course, will use their own sense of propriety in carrying them out as they may deem expedient.

A mass meeting, at the place indicated, we have no doubt, would be well attended, and our friends in the different precincts can rest assured, that should they resolve to meet *en mass* on that occasion for an enterchange of friendly thought or public speaking, provision will be made for their attendance, somewhat in the shape of an old fashioned *barbacue.*

Inasmuch as the whig party have led off in this county, in all political movements, as regards the present election, it is expected that they will *proceed*, if they desire discussion, and avow their principles—*if they have any.*

☞ It has been charged upon the Democrats that they have nominated and will support Free Soilers at the coming election. True, Mr. Cushman, a nominee of the Democratic Convention, has since been nominated by the so-called Free Soil convention, but such nomination was made without consulting him, and knowing that he was a Democrat; and we are at liberty to say for him, that while he would not deprive citizens of the pleasure they might have in voting for him, still he can accept of no nomination other than that of the Democratic party.

☞ Just as we were going to press, a messenger of STUART'S Express arrived, bringing a file of San Francisco *Heralds* up to August 14th. The Mail Steamer had arrived in the Columbia river, but *had no* States' mail. The express also furnished us with Oregon dates to the 19th inst., containing much valuable news which will have a hearing next week.

The mail arrived here in the rear of the Express.

Cowlitz Steamer.

It will be remembered that the late legislature passed an act authorizing the formation of a company with an object to the steam navigation of the Cowlitz River.— We are informed that a public meeting was held at Cowlitz landing on the 11th inst, and $10,000 subscribed for the construction of a suitable steamer for the navigation of that river. Messrs. J. R Jackson, H W Peers and E. L. Finch were appointed Directors. A thorough examination of the river was made a short time since by the Messrs. Miller of this vicinity, and Esq. Jackson, at low water, and it was ascertained, that there was 18 iches of water, at the worst rapids. They sounded the river from the landing to its mouth, and appear thoroughly satisfied of the practicability of its navigation, a majority of months in the year at least, by a steamer of given dimensions. The advantages that would arise to this portion of the country by a successful carrying out of the project, is well understood by our citizens, and all who we have heard make mention of the subject join in hopes of its speedy accomplishment.

The bark "Mary Melville," Capt. Darby, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, with merchandize for our merchants generally. Several vessels have recently arrived at Steilacoom, for cargoes of lumber, piles, &c

Lewis County.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic County Committee, the Democrats of Lewis county, met in convention at the house of John Moore, on the 12th of August, for the purpose of nominating Territorial and County officers to be supported at the coming election.

JACKSON BARTON was elected chairman, and J. L. MITCHELL elected secretary.

The chairman then in a brief speech urged all Democrats to rally around the standard of Democracy, and after stating the duties of all who bear the great name, and the object of the meeting, other gentlemen addressed the convention, after which the following ticket was elected on the first ballot:

For Representatives—CHAS. F. WHITE, J. COCHRAN.
Prosecuting Attorney, 2d Judicial District—B F. KENDALL.
County Commissioners—WM METCALF, TURNER ROUNDTREE, JAS. URGNART.
Sheriff—M S. PRUDHAMME.
Assessor—LEWIS SACKS.
Auditor—C. C PAGETT.
Judge of Probate—JAS GARDNER.
Superintendent of Common Schools—THOMPSON NEWLAND.
Coroner—G B. ROBERTS.

On motion, the proceedings of this convention be sent to the Pioneer and Democrat for publication.

JACKSON BARTON, Chm'n
J L MITCHELL, Sec'y

The Democrats of Jackson's Precinct, Lewis county, nominated JOHN MCDONALD for Justice of the Peace, and WM DAVIS for Constable.

Proceedings of the Free Soil Convention.

In accordance with previous notice the Free-soilers of Thurston County, met in Convention at the "Mansion House," in Olympia, Aug 19th, and organized a Free Soil party, by calling SAMUEL JAMES to the Chair, and appointing WILLIAM BILLINGS Secretary.

On motion of Mr Dobbins, a committee of six was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

On motion of Mr Brown, a committee of ten was chosen to present names of suitable persons for Free soil support at the coming election.

On motion, Mr B F. BROWN was called upon to address the Convention, which he did in a very able, concise and eloquent speech, after which the Convention adjourned for a few minutes, to give the committees time to attend to their respective duties.

The Convention being called to order, the committee on resolutions presented the following:

WHEREAS, The action of Congress, for a series of years, appears to be in effect, to extend the evil and unjust influence of the institution of slavery over the entire territory of this republic, and moreover, enacting laws by which to compel citizens of free states to participate in the pursuit of fugitive slaves, in violation of our feelings and constitutional rights; therefore

Resolved—That we, as Free soilers of Thurston County, W T., do adopt the "Pittsburgh Free soil platform of 1852," which advocates the principles of free men, free labor, free speech and free soil, and repudiates any institution that tends in theory or practice, to keep our fellow beings in ignorance, bondage or oppression.

Resolved—That we will not give our support to any man who is not known to be clearly and freely in favor of the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions; but we hereby invite the co-operation, of all freemen, irrespective of party, who agree with us in promoting the cause of liberty and justice, and resisting the encroachments and extension of slavery by all practicable and constitutional means.

Resolved—That we, as citizens of the United States and this Territory, are opposed to any form of tyrany over the mind or body of man, and are glad that we live in a day when God and humanity are calling for men to strike for liberty and human rights.

On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The committee on nominations presented the following named persons as candidates for the consideration of the Convention, which were separately taken up and unanimously nominated.

For Representatives—C. H. HALE, C. C. HEWITT, SAMUEL JAMES and WILLIAM WHITE.
For Judge of Probate—JOSEPH CUSHMAN.
For County Commissioners—ANDREW J. MCCORMICK, T. F. BERRY and WILLIAM PATTISON, Sen.
For Sheriff—JOHN M SWAN.
For County Auditor—G. A LATHROP.
For County Treasurer—W. O. DOBBINS.
For Assessor—B F BROWN.

On motion of Mr. Woodruff, a standing committee was appointed to attend to the transacting of the business of the party W. O. Dobbins, Wm. Billings and John M Swan were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the proceedings of this Convention to be presented to the editor of *Pioneer & Democrat* for publication and forwarded to the editor of the *National Era*, at Washington City, D C.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

SAMUEL JAMES, Pres.
WILLIAM BILLINGS, *Secretary*.

Address

OF THE FREE SOIL CONVENTION TO THE VOTERS OF THURSTON COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens—The undersigned committee appointed by the recent Free Soil Convention to prepare an address to the voters of Thurston county, on the principles and policy of the Free Soil Party, would respectfully solicit your candid attention to the views now presented for your consideration.

The issue on the slavery question has become paramount to all others now before the American People. Old party lines have become obliterated, and party ties are being severed by the exciting questions now before the public mind. Questions not only affecting our moral and social well-being, but in which the integrity and perpetuity of our glorious Union are connected.

Slavery was regarded by the Fathers of our Republic as a curse, a stain upon our National Escutcheon, and to accomplish its extinction, the African slave trade was wisely abolished, and the institution itself confined within state limits, or to such territory as was considered under state jurisdiction. The policy of the General Government, in that early day was to limit, hedge in, and discourage slavery so far as the Constitution would admit. A policy, had it been persisted in, would before this have rid our country of the degrading curse now hanging over us.

But alas! in proportion to the advancement of our country, has been the increase of the slave power. Louisiana, Florida and Texas have been successively acquired for its indefinite extension. The original policy of all for Freedom and nothing for Slavery has been abandoned, and the one idea of slavery propagandism has become the ruling principle of our Government.—Cuba, with its 700,000 slaves and territory for two more slave States, is to be had, whatever its cost. Hayti, and slice after slice from Mexico is to be acquired as suits our convenience. An alliance is to be entered into with Brazil; by which 3,000,000 more of slaves and the extensive valley of the Amazon are to be be received within our jurisdiction.

Such fellow-citizens, is a brief outline of the future policy of the Slave Power—They make no secret of the matter, and are determined to use the power and resources of our General Government for the *establishment of a great central Slave Empire*.

Fellow-citizens, how long can our Union, which, as our Constitution declares, was formed to "establish justice" and to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity," last under such a state of things!!! Where, even now, exists liberty of speech or freedom of the press south of Mason's and Dixon's line? Is it not high time to inquire for the old land marks, to return to the original policy of our Fathers who freely offered their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" upon the altar of liberty.

The friends of Freedom have met in convention in Thurston county. Their banner is thrown to the breeze, on which is inscribed the principles of our Declaration of Independence, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and the entire disconnection of the General Government from slavery.

We enter into the contest with cheering prospects and high hopes of success—Thanks to the slave power, all former compromises are now laid aside. Freedom and slavery have grappled in the death struggle, and as they always have been, and necessarily always will be antagonistical, one or the other must fall. The hardy sons of toil are now moving into the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the slaveholders are already there, organized and threatening to resist by brute force the ingress of settlers from the Free States into the former.

We present for your support at the ensuing election, men not only competent for the several offices designated, but who we have good reason to believe will, if elected, faithfully represent our principles. That we have selected more candidates from the Whig than from the Democratic ticket, was owing to the fact that principles and not party preferences regulated the choice. Could a sufficient number of reliable men have been found, our selection at this late period of the canvass would have been made equally from both.

To our Democratic fellow-citizens we appeal: your party is irreconcilably divided on the new issues. The administration of General Pierce, following in the wake of its predecessor which incubated the odious Fugitive act, and at the dictation of the slave power turned the cold shoulder to the application of the Sandwich Islands for admission into the Union, is going out of power faster than it went in; every election in the Free States, since the passage of the Nebraska bill, recording its stern rebuke of the measure.

To our Whig fellow-citizens, we also appeal. Your organization is completely broken up, the main body having already wheeled into the ranks of Freedom. Let the old Hunkers of both the old parties stand by the administration in its downward course, and if you ever contemplate joining in the new movement, commence now at the turn of the tide, and the first impetus of the wave of Freedom shall sweep from our country the last vestige of oppression. Then shall the moral greatness of our Republic keep pace with its material and territorial aggrandizement, and the down trodden and oppressed masses of the old world, take courage in their arduous contest, and hurl from their seats of power the minions of Despotism.

BENJAMIN F. BROWN,
G. W. FRENCH,
ADAM WILIE.

To the Democrats of Olympia Precinct.

A meeting of the Precinct will be held at Olympia on Saturday, Sept 2, for the purpose of nominating candidates for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and CONSTABLE. A general attendance of the Democracy of the country is requested, as matters of importance are likely to come before the meeting.

CHAS. E WEED,
Chm'n Central Committee

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

PORT OF STEILACOOM.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 13—Brig George Emery, Diggs, San Francisco, merchandise to L B Webber & Co. and S. McCaw.
16—Bark Julia Ann, Pond, San Francisco, to Lafayette Balch.
Brig J. W Havener, Dennis, San Francisco, to Lafayette Balch.

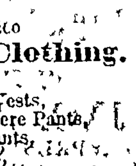
OLYMPIA LODGE, No 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. MCELROY, W M.

Goods for the Million!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

ARRIVAL OF THE BARK "MARY MELVILLE!"



BY which M BETTMAN & BROTHERS have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Clothing and Groceries, consisting partly of

Flour Pork, Coffee, Tea, Sugar,
Hams, Salt, Beans, Soap Rice,
Stuart's Syrup, Pilot Bread,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco

Dry Goods and Clothing.

Fine black Cloth Coats,
Fine black Cloth and Satin Vests,
Fine black and fancy Cassimere Pants,
Black and gray Sattinette Pants,
Fine Linen and Calico Shirts,
Red and Blue Flannel under and over Shirts,
Black and fancy Silk Neck and Pocket Hdkfs,
Calico and fancy Prints, Sheeting and Shirting,
Blue and white Drilling, black and blue Sattinet,
A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and gents Cloth, Calf and Patent Leather Gaiters.

WHITE LEAD.

And a good many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at reduced prices by M BETTMAN & BROTHERS,
Opposite the Washington Hotel, corner of Main and Second streets, Olympia.
N B—Farmers and country merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock.
Olympia, Aug. 26, 1854 51tf.

Estrays.

ONE large yellow ox, right ear split, left ear square crop and large white horns,
One cow, pale red or yellow, both ears split, white face, rather large horns, and probaly three years old—she had a calf this spring,
One brindle cow, no ear marks, white face, and white on the end of the tail;
One small brindle steer, some white spots on him, two or three years old, branded on the hip thus O.
The above described cattle were found in the mountains last fall by an Indian named Shoouskin. The owner or owners of said cattle are requested to call upon the undersigned, pay charges and take their stock away, otherwise I shall proceed according to the law regulating waifs and strays.
A J BOLON, Indian Agent
Yakamaw Valley, July 8, 1854 51tf

Mill Irons for Sale.

A COMPLETE set of Saw Mill Irons, with carriage rack, for sale cheap by
CLARK & PATTON, Olympia.
Aug 16, 1854 50tf

NEW GOODS
EX TARQUINA!

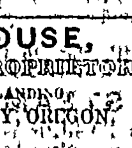
Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE received, in addition to their former stock, the following goods, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.
We are now offering an invoice of superior black Dress Silk,
Fine De Lains, Merinoes, Woolen Plaids,
Alpaccas, Woolen and Cotton Damasks, Jackonet,
Muslins, Dress Linen, Ginghams and Lawns,
Prints, a great variety,
Flannels of all colors,
Linen and col'd Table Covers,
White and col'd Counterpanes,
Kentucky Jeans, Tweed and Cottonade,
Emb Chemissetts, Undersleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c
Silk, Linen and Cotton Laces and Edgings,
Fine trimmed Silk, Satin, Velvet and Straw Bonnets, new style,
Hosiery, Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, a large assortment,
Silk and Satin Ribbons, a variety,
Numerous articles for childrens' wear,
Also, fine black and col'd cloth Frock and Sack Coats,
Cassimere, Tweed and Linen Coats,
Superior black and fancy Cassimere pants,
Satinett, Jeans, Linen and Cottonade pants,
Fine Satin, Silk, Cloth and Linen Vests,
A large supply of Linen, Checked, Calico, Hickory and Flannel Shirts,
Merino Flannel Cotton Undershirts and Drawers,
Black Silk and fancy Satin Cravats,
Silk pocket Hdkfs and Scarfs,
Silk Hats Cass. Fur and Panama Hats,
Carpet and Enameled Bags,
Gents calf skin and kip Boots,
Gents P. Lea. Brogans,
Boys kip Boots and Shoes,
Stationery,
Poetical and Historical works by celebrated authors, School books, and numerous articles belonging to that business.
Together with a variety of Hardware, Groceries and miscellaneous goods.
An examination of our stock is only necessary to draw costume.
Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.
Our system—Equal justice to all!
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, August 5, 1854 48tf

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb 18, 1854. 24tf

For Sale Cheap.



TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete, for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 10 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office."
May 20, 1854. 2m37.

BILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
OLYMPIA W. T.

KEEP constantly on hand and are receiving by every steamer new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices,
CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms Finger Rings of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's
BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons,
Butter Knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Fea Rolls, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery, every variety of Coral, Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade,
Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c.
BILLOW & DREW.
Aug. 5, 1854. 48tf

Ex Tarquina.

FLOUR—125 Sacks Chili Flour.
150 Bbls. Haxall and Gallego
PORK—25 Half bbls clear
HAMS—5 Casks, Sugar cured.
BACON—5 Cases Clear Bacon.
TOBACCO, SEGARS, WINES & LIQUORS.
WHITE LEAD, BOILED LINSEED OIL, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by JOHN G PARKER, Jr
Olympia, Aug. 5, 1854

NOTICE.

THE tax payers of Thurston county are hereby notified that the tax list for the year 1854 is now in my hands, and that I will be found at my office in Olympia, during the month of August, from 8 till 12 o'clock A M, and from 1 till 5 o'clock, P M for the purpose of receiving taxes. All taxes unpaid on the first day of September next, will be handed over to the Sheriff for collection, with an additional charge of ten per cent for Sheriff's fees.
DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
County Treasurer.
Olympia, August 5, 1854.

MOUNT VERNON, Lewis County,
July 26, 1854.

THE subscriber having located twenty miles above the Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz river, on what was formerly known as the Clicatat Prairie, in a beautiful grazing country, would wish to take from 50 to 200 head of cows on the shares. For information, address the subscriber or C C Paggett, Cowlitz Landing.
3w48 J. L. MITCHELL.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any reasonable cause or provocation, this therefore is to foreward all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
HERBERT JDAL.
Olympia, August 5, 1854. 3w48

To those in want of Brick.

THE undersigned having burned a kiln of about 30,000 brick on Dover point, 7½ miles below Olympia, and being desirous of disposing of the same at the earliest convenience, offers them for sale, whole sale and retail, on terms to suit purchasers.
Specimens may be seen at the store of Geo A Barnes, Olympia, W T.
MILLINGTON & SALCOMB
Olympia, August 5, 1854 4t48

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G N McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W T.; and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.
A A DENNY, Administrator.
July 15, 1854 4w18

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNIA, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE.
We are prepared to forward Treasure, Parcels, and Merchandise, to and from

All Parts of the World.

The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c., and private and confidential business TRANSACTED with

Fidelity and Dispatch.

We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at
Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.
ADAMS & CO
Portland, July 22, 1854.

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C Allen, next door to G A Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.
SAMUEL C ALLEN
Olympia, July 29, 1854 47tf

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, July 24 1854 47tf

Wanted.

INFORMATION of WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK, of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa., or to Adams & Co.'s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion.
July 22, 1852 46tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCERIES—Green coffee, ground coffee,
Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar,
Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper,
Tomato catsup, pepper sauce,
Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus,
Adamantine candles, soap.
Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches,
Yeast powder, pickles and sardines.
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter,
Flour, salt, hams, lard.
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy,
Monongahela and Bourbon whisky,
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom,
Brooms, 30 doz, Buckets, 10 dozen,
Percussion caps, shot and bar lead,
Wash boards, tin plates, twine,
Genuine Spanish Float Indigo,
Nails, 30 kegs, assorted.
Olympia, July 22, 1854. tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.
A good Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN.
October 1, 1853 4tf

M. B[...]
[...] WHOL[...]
DRY GO[...]
[...]

Store on the [...] in [...] Olympia, W. T.
A branch of their store is established in Seattle, King county.
Olympia, Aug. 19, 1854. 50tf

Evans & Ebey,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Offices—Olympia and Port Townsend, W. T.
I.N. EBEY, Port Townsend, W. T. ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia, W. T.
Aug. 12, 1854. 49tf

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received ex C. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound,

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar, Chinese, No. 1, E B Syrup in kegs, No 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls, excellent Flour.

EVERY VARIETY
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,
Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c, &c.

COATS.

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do, and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

HATS AND CAPS,
Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.

A Very Large Supply
Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass ware, Wooden ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.
We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.
Steilacoom City, March 18, 1854. 28tf

J. & C. E WILLIAMS, Portland, O T. | THE WATERMAN, Olympia, W T.

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method of informing the public generally, that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials, for buildings on the improved "flat plan," which cannot be surpassed in any time.
Terms—Cash.
Olympia, Nov 12, 1853 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co, Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

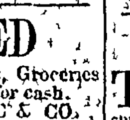
Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.
WILLIAM SIMMONS.
Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.
CATHLAMET, W. T.
March 26, 1854. 6m29

Horses! Horses!!



PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo Bush.
Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE.
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853 43tf

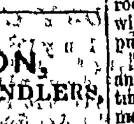
JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.
GEORGE & CO.
Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G F Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.
Olympia, June 10, 1854 -n10

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!



THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.
J. K. HURD
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852 1tf

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND

VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c, supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.
Steilacoom, Aug 6th, 1853—1y 48

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.
Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold, or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.
All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

[...]
H[...]
[...]

Cabinet [...]

FURNITURE constantly on hand, and orders [...] short notice.
A variety of work made of curled maple now in [...] citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
Olympia, April 20, 1854. 34tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. | [...] HURD.

WILSON & HURD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.
Olympia, May 1st, 1854 35tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 ft swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.
ALSO
Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.
A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 14, 1854 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.
Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.
HORACE MORSE.
Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854 6m36.

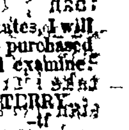
AT TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal.
THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854 32y

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles,
Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin ware,
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.
Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine.
Terms Cash.
C. C. TERRY.
Alki, April 26, 1854

MEDICINE.



THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches, and will hold himself in readiness at all times to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. A. LATHROP, M D.
June 25, 1853. 12-1y.

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner [...] Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.
July 30, 1853 47y

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with pleasant rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
W. [...]OCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854.

Territory of Washington,
King county, [...]
To the Sheriff of said [...]
IN the name of the United States [...] commanded to summon [...] be found in your co[...] District court, to [...] the aforesaid [...] ington, on th[...] A. M., to answ[...]

ields a pro- … non-slave … are filled … bitter dis … slavery.— … a d felt on … ge of the … mply re- … al equal … riously … North—we … one of its … y be taken as a … orthern fanat- … from an editorial in the … inst, headed, "We are revolution !" … determi- … of northern members, … tolerable outrage, and de- … n behalf of Peace, in be- … lom, in behalf of Justice and … esistance to the last. Better … should ensue—better that … reign in the National Coun- … at Congress should break up … er—nay, better that the Cap- … l blaze by the torch of the … all and bury its inmates beneath … ruins—than that this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished. We feel that these convictions are shared by northern millions, and that wherever the northern mind has unrestrained action and utterance, it will declare them. In pursuing the course we indicate, the friends of freedom in the House will be sustained by the Press and by the People and, as we believe, in whatever form support shall be demanded. We devoutly urge them to be faithful to their trust in this great emergency, and to confidently rely upon a popular sympathy that will treasure their deeds as the acts of martyrs. Such a course will secure the support of men who will hold their lives cheap in the maintainance of the righteous cause which that minority is called to defend.

The American fleet now on the China station is the largest ever assembled by the United States. It includes the steam-frigates Mississippi and Powhatan, frigate Macedonian, sloop-of-war Saratoga, and store-ships Lexington, Southampton and Supply, at Japan; the steam frigate Susquehanna and sloop-of-war Plymouth, at Shanghae; the steamer Queen at Canton, and the armed surveying squadron, under Commander Ringgold, at Hongkong, consisting of the sloops-of war Vincennes and Porpoise, the steamer John Hancock, and schooner Fennimore Cooper. Such a naval force was never before seen in those waters in time of peace, and it is calculated to exert a beneficial influence in impressing Oriental nations with an idea of our power and resources. The British in China had received, at last advices, intelligence of the declaration of war, and the Admiral had in consequence started post-haste for the north, with all his force, in search of the Russian fleet, last heard from off Shanghae. The British fleet in China consists of the flag-ship Winchester, of 50 guns; the war-steamers Barracouta, Encounter, Rattler and Styx; ships of-war Hercules, Spartan, Bittern, and sloops-of-war Comus and Grecian. The French had in the same neighborhood the steamer Colbert and frigate Constantine—making, when united, a force amply sufficient to blow the Russians out of the water. It is reported that a vessel, which left Hongkong in great haste three days after the arrival of the English mail with news of the war, had been overhauled by a British cruiser, and despatches for the Russian Admiral, warning him of his danger, found on board. It is more than probable the British Admiral, Sir James Stirling, will pounce upon the Russian before he is aware of his peril, and take him at disadvantage. This same Russian fleet is a great bug-bear in the East, and appears to keep all the British colonies on the Pacific in state of constant alarm.—*S. F. Herald.*

The Royal Family of Russia.—The following amiable family picture may be interesting at this time, when Russia is thrusting her brazen nose into the politics of Europe:

Peter I, the founder, as he may be called, of the present Imperial family, was the murderer of the two daughters and the son of his brother Ivan, and the murderer … asserted, according to more than one of the annalists of his reign, by his own hand of Alexis. He was himself murdered, by Menzikoff, (a name that has again risen … the favorite of his wife … when united to Peter, was … fe of a living husband, and … ere afterwards declared in… ning because born in sin. … st daughter of Ivan, put … ssians to death, and … as many. A revolution … you … Ivan to put on the … th daughter of Peter I, and remarkable for her drunken… ry. Peter III, her suc… iously the off-spring of … strangled by … e infamous … dethroned … n son Paul, … or, Nicho- …

… of departed races. Under the Moors, the population of Spain was thirty millions; it is now less than thirteen millions. The Clamor Publico, a Madrid newspaper, says:

"Grenada, before its fall in 1487, contained 400,000 inhabitants, of whom 60,000 bore arms. It now contains but 60,000 souls all counted. Malaga, in the 17th century, contained 80,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 50,000. Medina del Campo, in the 17th century, contained 60,000 inhabitants; it now contains 6,000. Merida, at the epoch, possessed 40,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 5,000.—In the 16th century, diocese of Salamancha had one hundred and twenty-seven cities and villages; it now has thirteen only.—Segovia, in 1725, had 5,000 families, now 2,000. Seville, in the 17th century, had a population of 300,000, of which 130,000 were employed in manufactures; it now contains 96,000 souls all told. Toledo, in the 15th century, had 200,000 inhabitants; it now has 15,000. Valence, which in the year 1600 counted a population of 500,000, now hardly numbers 60,000. In 1788 there were counted 1511 abandoned villages in Spain, and the number has increased from that day to this."

The revolutionists in China appear to be still progressing, notwithstanding the contradictory reports by previous arrivals. They have two armies in Pe-chih-le, in which Pekin is situated; but it is now nearly ten months since they entered that province, and we have no authentic news of any attack having yet been made upon the capital. From an article in the "Friend of China," it appears that the Rebel Emperor is not so orthodox in his Christianity as was at first supposed. He declares that his doctrines are no more than those taught by the Chinese moralists, previous to the corruptions of the idolaters and Budhists.

A Chinese Newspaper.—We have received from San Francisco a number of the "Golden Hills News," printed entirely in Chinese, with a request 'please exchange.' The contents, we have no doubt, are very interesting, but are a sealed book to us—for we have never drank at the fountain of Confucian literature, except the little streams of Bohee Hyson, and even these to suit our taste, were much diluted. The "Golden Hills News," we presume is a progressive, go-ahead paper, and represents Young Hyson. Its typography looks like flies legs, butterflies' wings and spiders' claws arranged for a country dance; the column rules are drawn across the sheet, and you may read it crab fashion backwards. We welcome this accession to the diurnal press of America, and invite the curious to inspect our number at the Sun office.—[*Philadelphia Sun.*

Mormon Children.—Of all the children that have come under our observation, we must, in candor, say that those of the Mormons are the most lawless and profane.—Circumstances connected with travel, with occupations in a new home, and desultory life, may, in part, account for this; but when a people make pretensions to raising up a "holy generation," and are commanded to take wives for the purpose, we naturally look at the quality of fruit produced by the doctrines; and, surely, they should not complain of the Scripture rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them."—[*Lieut Gunnison.*

CLOSING OUT!
Selling off at Cost!!
BETTMAN, BROTHERS,

AT the north-east corner of Main and Second streets, occupied heretofore by Bettman & Brand. Their stock of goods consists, for the most part, of the following articles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

Fine Cloth dress and summer coats,
Fine Cloth, Cassimere and Satinette pants,
Silk, Satin, Cloth, fancy and light summer vests,
Calicoes of all figures and prices,
Flannel and Calico shirts,
Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts,
Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett in the bolt,
Drilling, Sheeting, &c.

A lot of Carpenters' tools, Window Glass of all sizes, Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW ACTUAL COST!

N B. Bettman, Brothers will take in exchange for goods, fresh butter, eggs, oats, &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed. Being determined to close out their present stock of goods at any sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may be obtained on application.

Olympia, July 22, 1854 46tf

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, E B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,
EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Laines, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS.

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Lines, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.

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30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

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Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

THE P… MILL CO.

HAVE an ex … of 22 in. swing, in operation, … an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

ALSO

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co, at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

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Persons in want of GOOD medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.
HORACE MORSE.
Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36

AT TEEKALET,
Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,
THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.

All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin ware
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine
Terms Cash.
C. C. TERRY
Alki, April 26, 1854. tf

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.
Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C Beatty.
May 13, 1854. 36tf

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowlitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations
Dec. 3, 1853 13-

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS
BIGELOW & BROOKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order 15
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

DISSOLUTION

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L B Hastings & Co, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L B Hastings and Alfred A Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L B Hastings & Co.

F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.
L. B HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER
Port Townsend, Feb 20, 1854 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE
"EOLIAN,"
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK
S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading, do second do do, do third do do; do fourth do do, do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book.

ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic; do mental do, do practical do; do higher do.

DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged, do octavo edition; do university do, do high school do; do primary do; do pocket do.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy; do chemistry, do botany, do mineralogy, do physiology; do geology; do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols, Ure's dictionary of arts and science.

GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's, Greene's, Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorff's Spanish, with key, do French do; do German do, Bullion's Greek grammar; do Latin do.

SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders; copy books, plain or with copies; reward of merit cards, in variety; pens, quill and steel, of best makers; drawing paper, all sizes, do books, in numbers, pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers, ink, black, blue and red; parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils, map of the United States on rollers; do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored; ink stands, a great variety, cheap; india rubber bands and erasors, pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red; motto wafers in sheets and boxes.

STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's, Tupper's; Milton's; Shakspeare's; Burn's; Shelley's; Heman's; Scott's; Cowper's; Pollok's; Campbell's; Ossian's, Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain, Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people, Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture; the new clerk's assistant, the American farm and barn book; the poultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle, Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Haswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.

Together with a variety of other works too numerous to mention; Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 quire full and half-bound blank books.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854—n41-1m

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING,
New Goods,

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats,
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low
W. M. RUTLEDGE
Olympia, June 9, '54 tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware,
&c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.
Williams & Waterman,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W T
April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time"
Terms—Cash
Olympia, Nov 12, 1853 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
Allan, McKinlay & Co., Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853 6m42

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq, Steilacoom City
August 12, 1853 50tf

THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

JUST RECEINED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES,
CUTLERY, ETC.

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business
GEORGE GALLAGHER
Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST LOUIS, MO)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

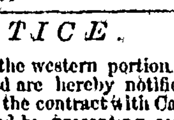
G C R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853

Estate of Geo. N. McConaha, Deceased.

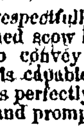
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late G N McConaha, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the date hereof, to me at my residence in the town of Seattle, King county, W. T., and all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.
A. A DENNY, Administrator,
July 15, 1854 4w48

For Sale Cheap.



TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L S Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, of address Van Ward, "Sun Office."
May 20, 1854. 2m37

W. T. SAYWARD,



HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper, built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

Notic.

ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.
URSULA McCONAHA.
Seattle, June 10, 1854—n40

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.
J. O. VAN BERGEN.
Dec. 1, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov 5, 1853 9tf

I. N. EBEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House,
Sept. 30, 1853 4tf

G A BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept 10, 1853.

H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.
July 9, 1853 tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon
Cascade City, Dec 15, 1852

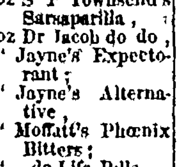
DOCTOR L C BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—Portland Hospital, Front Street, Portland, Oregon

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold
Portland, Sept 10, 1853.

J. O MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
mh 25, '54-ly.] Whidby's Island, W T

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.



THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G A Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans,

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms.
SAMUEL C. ALLEN.
Olympia, March 25, 1854 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River
WILSON & HURD.
De Shutes, April 8, 1854 n31

LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.

Also horses kept by the day or week.

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.

A J Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.
A J BALDWIN & CO
Olympia, Feb 11, 1854

NOTICE.

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt George B McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to
EDWARD J. ALLEN,
Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
A. J BALDWIN.
Olympia, Sept 10, 1853 tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No. 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1854. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
April 20, 1854. 24tf

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knox's, Knox's Butte, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1853.

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods, adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

A word to the wise is sufficient.
G A BARNES
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—ly1

NEW MUSIC STORE.
PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.
Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate
San Francisco, Feb 10, 1853.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines, French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds, and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c, &c.

Henry Johnson & Co, have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—46ly

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the following articles

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla,	500 lbs Saltpetre,
50 doz S P Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	800 lbs Alum;
	255 lbs Balsam copaiva,
75 doz Dr Jacob do do,	75 lbs Spts Nitre Dule,
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent,
20 " Jayne's Alternative	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
	350 lbs Tartaric Acid,
40 " Moffatt's Phoenix Bitters;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
	500 lbs Beeswax,
50 " do Life Pills,	200 lbs refined champhor,
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	400 lbs Copperas,
	500 lbs Glauber salts;
30 " Thompson's Eye Water;	50 gals cold press'd castor oil,
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment,	4 boxes cast steel soap,
	3 bbls lampblack,
15 " Dr Fahnestock's Vermifuge,	1 bbl Race ginger,
	50 lbs Cassia, in mats,
30 " British Oil,	300 lbs Hops;
36 " Harlem do,	100 lbs Rad Rhei Ind,
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	800 lbs Sal soda,
30 " Bateman's Drops;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
12 " Ayer's C pectoral	200 lbs Sponge,
	75 lbs Carb Ammonia,
60 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 doz sweet oil in baskets
300 gross bottle corks;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal,
70 cases Sarsap syrup;	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
25 " Lemon syrup;	20 lbs Pruss Potash;
25 " Raspberry do,	2 bbls Sassafras bark,
500 lbs Herbs, assorted,	200 lbs Emery, ass'd sizes,
100 ozs Quinine,	125 ozs Flores Benzoin,
20 " Strychnine	15 bbls Dyewood,
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa,	

Paints, Oils, &c., &c

1200 lbs Putty,	2000 lbs White Lead,
60 gals copal Varnish;	500 lbs Red do,
75 " Japan do,	300 lbs Litharge;
400 " Spts Turpentine;	800 lbs Venetian Red,
200 " Linseed oil,	400 lbs Spanish Brown,
100 lbs essential Oils;	200 lbs light Glue;

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,
Horse Powers, Carpenters' Tools,
Tinman's Tools and Machines,
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Bucksaws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c. Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c.
W. S. LADD & CO,
Portland, June 20, 1853 tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP

PEYTONA,
JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 11th and 26th of each month.

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to
W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING
ENSIGN & STIRLING,
LUMBER DEALERS,
OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.
San Francisco Sept. 25, 1853

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITZ FARM, W. T.
September 6, 1852